

1657

A
**LITTLE VIEW
OF THIS
OLDVVORLD,
IN
TWWO BOOKS.**

I. *A Map of Monarchy,*
Wherein the state of the World is
represen^{ed} under Kings, with their entrance,
Reign, and Ends, from King *Sau*,
to King *Charls*.

II. *An Epitomy of Papacy,*
VWherein is discovered the rise of
Anti-christ, with the Entrance, Reign, and
Ends of the Popes of *Rome* for 740 years;
till the Pope was fully declared
to be the Anti-christ.

A Work fitted for the Press Five years
agone, and now published, by *Tho. Palmer*,
Pastor of a Church of Christ
in *Nottingham*.

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To the Council of State of the Common-Wealth of England.

Honourable Worshes :



He Lord God Almigh-
ty is the original of
all Created Beings,
and his glory is the
great end he is carry-
ing on both in Earth and Heaven.
Wisdom, Grace, and Power are
the Essence of God, and from him-
self he made and governs the whole
Creation independently; and none
can say, Why hast thou done thus?
There is some parity between a
Saints Soul-state, and the true
Church-state: Darknes and bon-
dage precedes light and comfort;
sufferings goe before rest; *Abra-*

A z bams

Gen. 15. *hams* true Seed are in *Egypt*, they
13. pass the red Sea, and wander in a
Exod. 12. houling Wilderness, before they
40, 41. can possess the promised Land of
Canaan: and all these former deal-
ings of God with his people in Co-
1 Cor. 10. venant, were written for examples
11. and types for us upon whom the
ends of the world are come. *Jebo-*
vab hath not usually made great
promises to his people, and inrich-
ed them with his Free Grace, but he
hath brought them to live upon
him by faith for the performance
of the word that went out of his
mouth; yet as God saw the state
of future times, he was pleased still
to discover and fore-tell to his suf-
fering Saints the enemies fall, and
the Churches advance and glory in
this world. The state both of the
Jewish and Christian Church, as
to their sufferings, union and glory,
were fully represented in *Daniels Vi-*
sions, and *Johns Revelations*. When
Jesus Christ was in the Flesh he
was

Dedicatory.

was frequently Preaching, and in Parables representing the Churches suffering, and raised estate, and after him the Apostles taught the same things. The Prophets and Apostles spake not only of the Churches future sufferings under the Beasts & false Prophet, the Dragon and the Whore, but God was pleased also to compute and measure the time of Saints sufferings to their promised Redemption.

In Christ's fore-telling the events of time after his Resurrection, hee gives not his Disciples the number of years, but leaves with them several fore-going signs of their promised Redemption, that both by computation of time, and by signs, the Saints might the better finde the time of the Beasts reigns, and the appearing and Kingdome of Jesus Christ. Indeed Chronologies are imperfect, and I judge the very year of the Beasts fall, and Churches deliverance, cannot be asserted by man;

The Epistle

yet I humbly conceive, that both from computations and signs, God hath begun his Churches deliverance in these Nations.

The Churches Restoration is as fully promised, as her afflicted state fore-told; and when the Dragon and the Whore have had their time of tyranny over the Saints, why should we not certainly beleieve and look for promised rest? If you please here to take a view of the Kings of the Earth, and examine Antichrists plots and practices, they have fulfilled the Word of God by the mouthes of his Prophets, and answer them exactly, as face answers face in a Glasse.

Great Senators, I may be bold to say, God hath honoured *England* above all the Nations of the earth, and you above many Sons of men, in making use of you to begin (and protest your resolutions) for the establishment of Truth and Holiness in these Lands; it was only the Lords free

Dedicatory.

tree mercy that brought, and hath continued the Gospel in *England* above any Country and Kingdom in *Europe*; and may we not upon that ground beleieve, that appearing, and kingdom of the Son of Man promised shall here begin, and from hence run from Nation to Nation, till all the Vials of Gods Wrath be poured out upon the Churches enemies, & that great voyce out of the Temple in Heaven be fulfilled, saying, *The King- Rev. 11.
doms of this world are become the king-¹⁵.*
doms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever! Truly the night is not yet past, and the Lords work in your hands is attended with great difficulty, yet you shall ever have a Pillar and a Cloud to guide and defend, if you keep your eye upon them. I think I may say, God now calls you to an unwonted work, the bringing in of the New Heavens, and New Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness, which is the Kingdom of Saints in this World.

<sup>2 Pet. 3. 13
Dan. 7.</sup>

^{26, 27.}

The Epistle, &c.

Carnal Counsellours, and worldly Politicians know little of the Lords designs at this day, and will doe as little in his work. God is now staining worldly glory, God is now fulfilling promises to his Son, and his
Dan. 12.10 Saints, and none but the Spiritual-wise understand the work before you. I beseech you look much to God, hearken after the teaching and light of the Spirit in the Churches of Christ, and so act that you may render up your account with joy, & not with fear. This is the end, and all of my desires in this little peice I humbly present you with, who shall rejoice to bee found serviceable in his generation, to promote the great design of Jesus Christ, and shall abide

From my
Lodging
upon **London**
Bridge, the
4th. Mon.
1659.

*Your Honours real
and faithful Ser-
vant in my Lords
Work,*

Tho. Palmer.

To all that beleieve, and look for
the Kingdom of Christ, and glory
of the New-Testament-Church
in this World.

Precious souls,

Twas the providence of my dear Father, when he took me from more rough imployment in the Warrs of England, to call me to preach the Gospel of Light in a dark corner; which was not without success and comfort to my soul, and refreshing to many at home and abroad: but after a little time Satan raised so great opposition against some few painful Servants of the Lord, who (with my self) joyned freely to preach the Gospel on week-days from Town to Town where we were invited by any of the Lords people; that after the continuance of this course for about two years, and some light (especially in the order of the Gospel) brake forth, the Parish Ministers shut the doors of the Common Meeting-places against us, and by degrees put an end to those fruitful and blessed exercises. My more publick Ministration of the Gospel being so prevented, and
my

To the Reader.

my preaching in my Parish-relation by the same spirit of Antichrist made very ineffectual, that young Converts were staggered about Church-order, and many Christians drew back; It was upon my heart to employ my spare hours to prepare something for the Presse, and preach in Print, when I could not preach in other mens Pulpits. I was (for some time) unresolved of a Subject to write upon, but seeking to the Lord in Prayer, God set the fence of the old Dragons, and the Whore of Babylon long-continued Tyranny over the Saints much upon my soul, and I judged it was now a time seasonable, and a Work necessary afresh to take a view of this old World under Monarchical Tyranny in States, and under mystical Babylonis usurpations over the Church of Christ. In the time of the Jewish Church-state, and for some time after the New-Testament-church-state was begun, Daniels four parted terrible Image, and his four monstrous Beasts, had all their answerable times and terms, that with Christs Incarnation, Johns Serpent, or Dragon with seven Heads and ten Horns, the Heathen Roman Empire was entered the stage of this World, and acted like himself. But as this Beast grew weak, and fell in power, the

great

To the Reader.

great Whore, Mystery, Babylon, took her opportunity to get up, and rides that Scarlet-coloured Beast to this day. Since the Pope, or Papacy hath ridden the Dragon or earthly Monarchy, the Whore hath made great use of the Kings of the Earth to exercise her bloody cruelty upon the Saints, that have owned and sought those privileges where-with the Lord Jesus Christ hath made them free.

What the Dragons and the Whores time and Tyranny hath been, is not unknown to many Saints, and light will break forth more and more to the perfect day.

Large and vast are those Volumes which have been written upon these four great Empires of the World, and the Papacy of Rome; but these (for the greatest part) have been written in strange Tongues, and are in the studies of great Scholars, to little Spiritual use.

When Nebuchadnezzar had taken Jerusalem, and settled the Empire of Babylon in himself, his desires were to know what after should come to passe in the latter daies; His mind being thus busied, he had a Vision of a great and terrible Image, whose head was of Gold, his breast and arms of Silver, his belly and his thighes of Brasse, his leggs of Iron, his feet

Rev. 17.3

To the Reader.

feet part of Iron and part of Clay ; a Stone cut out without hands, smote the Image upon his feet — and brake them to peeces — so that no place was found for them ; and the stone that smote the Image became a great Mountain, and filled the whole earth.

This Vision was revealed from the Lord to Daniel, and by Daniel to King Nebuchadnezzar, wherein is presented the future state of the world from that time to the Kingdoms of Christ, or Kingdoms of the Stone, and end of this old World. From that time the world was to bee under the successive government of four Kingdoms, of which Babylon was the first. And in the days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed --- but it shall break in pieces, and consume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever. The Lords revealing this dream, and the interpretation of it to Nebuchadnezzar, caused that Heathen King to give glory to God, as God of gods, and greatly honoured Daniel (as honoured of the Lord) to reveal the secret. I may hence infer, its now a work becoming the Lords people to be inquiring after light in this Prophecie, and be saying to the Lords Watch-men, as those of Isa. 21. 11 Sier, Watch-man, what of the night & watch-

Dan. 2.
28, 29,
31, 32, 33,
34, 35.

Ver. 38.

Ver. 44.

Ver. 46,
47, 48.

Isa. 21. 11

To the Reader.

watch-man, what of the night ? that is, how much of the time of these four Kingdoms are run out, or what remains yet to be fulfilled of them ? when the fifth Kingdom is to begin ? and the watch-men may answer, The morning cometh, also the Vers. 12.
night; that is, the morning for Saints, and
the night for sinners.

It was a mercy that the Lord should have this Prophecie as a ground for faith, and prayer to his people ; but God hath abundantly fore-told the suffering state of his Church under these four Kingdoms, both by his Prophets and Apostles, which are now so plain, that Saints do run and read them.

God Omnipotent fore-seeing the need
Saints would have of support under so long
time of sufferings, gives a further discov-
ery of these four Kingdoms to the Pro-
phet Daniel, in the first year of Belshaz-
er King of Babylon. In this Vision, these Ver. 3, 4,
four Kings or Kingdoms are represented &c.
under four monstrous Beasts, and these
great Beasts which are four, are (inter-
preted of) four Kings, which should arise Ver. 17.
The Kings of the earth ; and for a support to the dom of the
worlds people, the Angel also further adds, Ver. 18.
Saints begin with the fall of
the Saints of the most High shall take the Kingdom, and possess the
King- Monarchies

To the Reader.

Kingdom for ever, even for ever and ever.

Dan. 1. 38 The Babylonian Monarchy, the Me-
Dan. 8. 20, dian and Persian Monarchy, and the
28. Grecian Monarchy, are three of these
four Kingdoms, expressly sonamed by, and
Dan. 7. 7 to Daniel. And the fourth Beast which
was dreadful and terrible, and strong ex-
ceedingly, can be no other than the Empire
of Rome. Time hath now interpreted wh-
Rev. 12. 3 the fourth Beast is, but Daniels four-
Beast, and the Apostle Johns Dragon, are
one and the same, and generally understood
to represent the Roman Monarchy.

The ori-
ginal of
earthly
Monarchy

Earth and Sea, Corruption and Confu-
sion was the original of these Kingdoms
and I may as truly say, Pride and Conten-
tion are the support of earthly Kings and
Crowns. For the sake of Saints I have ga-
thered this Compendium of these four
Kingdoms of Babylon, Media, and Per-
sia, Greece, and Rome, out of large and
vast Volumes, to give light into Daniels
Visions, and Johns Revelations. Those
that with serious thoughts shall read these
few pages, and run down the line of Mon-
archy in the several Beasts reigns, do not
need Spiritual light, to discover what is in
placable enmity hath (at all times) rung
the veins of Kings against King Jesu-
kan and his Saints.

To the Reader.

The Popes and Prelacy had the same original with earthly Monarchy, and no less an enemy to the interest of Christ and his Saints; the Papacy is a Beast arising out of the earth as well as Monarchy, yet hath Rev. 13.
11.
Horns like a Lamb, but speaks as a Dragon. This Whore hath not only drunk but Rev. 17.6
drunken with the blood of Saints, and the Martyrs of Jesus, as well as Monarchy, and the time is now near that the Saints shall have Commission from the Lord Jesus Christ, King of Kings, and Rev. 18.
Lord of Lords, not only to give Babylon 5, 6.
blood to drink, but to reward her double, according to her works, in the Cup which she hath filled, fill to her double; I say, this time is near in the whole, and in part begun in England. I say again, and again, (this is my faith) That the hour of Gods Judgements is come, to turn the waters of his indignation upon his Churches enemies. Believers have the Word, Covenant, and Oath of the eternal God for all this, they have the ingagement of the faithful Almighty God that cannot lye, and why should we not expect it? Surely the work is upon the wheel that turns fast, and nothing but Voyces, and Thunders, and Earth-quakes; nothing but shakings, and Jel-skanges, and over-turnings can bee expected

To the Reader.

Eze.21.27 Hid in Churches and States, till he come
Psal.2.8,9 and be lift up, whose right alone it is to rule
Rev.15.3 as King of Saints, and King of Nations.
Hag.2.6,7

As yet the Lords people see little into
Rev.10.7 this great Mystery of the Prophets, and if
you find slips and failings in my Computa-
tions of years, or application of Prophecies,
cover them, or correct them in love, con-
sidering my love to Christ and his Saines
had ingaged me in this Work, and as yet
it is neither dark nor light. I confess,
the whole Book is little more than a Tran-
script of Divine and prophane Histories, in
all which I have been faithful to God and
Men; which Mise I now cast into the
poor Saints Treasury, and if the Lord
Jesus Christ shall make it a seasonable
word of truth to Saints, it will bee the
comfort and crown of him who waites,
and prayes for the promised Redemption
of Sion.

T. P.

AN



A

MAP of MONARCHY.

LIB. I.

LL the dealings of God with man, are works of wonder. As the Lords electing Love hath been cast upon a few of old *Adams* children to evidence the freedome and riches of his grace : So the infiniteness of his Almighty power, is manifest in his guidance, preservation and protection of these chosen ones, through the oppositions and difficulties they meet with in this world. For the sake of these was Christ promised, Laws, Ordinances and Government given. For the first 2000. years sin reigned, and there were few persons whom the Lord approved of as godly. About which time, the Lord sin-

B gled

Acts 7.2.3.

Gen. 12. 1,

2.

A Map of Monarchy.

gled out *Abraham*, and made a special Covenant with him, and his seed after his faith. *Abraham* had one *Isaac* de-

Gen. 17.1, scending from him, *Isaac* had but one *12.* *Jacob* coming out of his Loynes: but

Gen. 21.1, from *Jacob* came the twelve Patriarchs.

2, 3. I will omit many passages of Gods pro-

Gen. 25.26. vidence in those times: yet it's manifest
&c. that the Church of God then was con-

Israels going into E- tained in one Family; and though *Jacobs*
gypt. Family had in it seventy souls at his go-

Gen. 46. ing into *Egypt*, (amongst themselves) these were onely under household-Gov-

26, 27. ernment.

Exo. 12.40, The time of Israels bondage until
41. their full deliverance, was 430. years: all which time (till neer the end) Israel (in civil things) were under the Govern-

Exo. 3.7, ment of the Kings of *Egypt*. But when
11. Israels oppressions brought them to their
Israels deli- prays, the Lord heard their cries, and

verance out of Egypt, made provision for their deliverance by
was about the hand of *Moses*, to whom the Lord

Ann. m.m. gave the Government of his people Israel
2398. as Judge. I cannot here let pass the glori-

Gen. 46. ous appearance of God in the multiplying
26. of these people, that in the Land of
their sad afflictions and hard bondage, the number of seventy souls entering *E-*
gypt, were multiplied to six hundred thousand,

thousand, and 3000, and 550. men of Num. 1. 46,
War, besides the Tribe of Levi. 47.

The Lord now having made good his promise to Abraham in so great a measure, that from a Family they were increased into a Body Politick, or Commonwealth. For the well-ordering of *The first institution of* whom, God in his wisdom gave to them *Judges.* a sweet fatherly Government under the name and title of Judge (many or most of which were Prophets and High-Priests,) elected by the people; not to have a violent, proud arbitrary or absolute dominion over them; but to minister justice, and guide them by the counsel of God. Under this happy Government the Lord blessed this people about 450. years. A&t. 13. 20: 1 Sam. 8. 1,

33 4.

It is too manifest that upon the corruptions of some in Government, the people would not be satisfied until they had cast off that Government the Lord had given them, and blessed to them, and would have a King to Judge them like all the Nations. This Heathenish request sadly grieved good Samuel, and much displeased the Lord: yet God in his unsearchable wisdom, (having great designes to accomplish in the world) granted Israel their desires, though to be *The Original of king-ly Government Heathenish.* given with a curse. Vers. 5. Vers. 6. Vers. 7.

A Map of Monarchy.

a scourge and a curse to them ; and commanded *Samuel* to tell them what oppressors and Tyrants these Kings should be to them. And Israel groaned wofully under this Kingly Monarchical Government for about 517. years, which ended with the last and great Captivity in *Babylon* : but upon their restauration and return, they again set up the Government by Judges according to the institution of *God*, and so continued it ; many of which Judges ruling after the Captivity (as before) were High-Priests.

Now as Kingly, Monarchical Government, hath been most general in the world, and these Kings and Emperours implacable enemies, and bloody persecutors of Christ and the interest of the Saints ; yea, and such as have been the great instruments of the Devil to keep down or keep out Christ from his Kingdom, Monarchical visible Government over the Saints and Churches, which God the Father hath promised to him, and conferred upon him ; I will therefore spot a little Paper, and spend a little time to run down the line of Monarchy, to give a touch upon the enterance, reign, and ends of some Kings, Emperours, and Kings

Ver. 11, 12,
&c.
Ver. 19, 20,
&c.

Note.

Rev. 12.
Rev. 16.
13, 15.
Psal. 2. 12.
&c.
Eph. 1. 21,
22, 23.
Isa. 2. 2.
&c.

Kings again in the latter times. I will begin with the Kings of Israel: at their ending, I will come to *Daniel's* four Kings; and fall in with the Histories of the Kings of *England*, until that name was [taken away at *White-hall Westminster*.

The Map of Monarchy.

When nothing but a King would *Saul* first content Israel, *Samuel* caused *King of Israel* all the Tribes of Israel and all ^{2848.} the People to gather to *Mizpeh*, where ^{1 Sam. 10.} they chose *Saul* the son of *Kish* for chief ^{17, 21.} Captain. This was a free election of Kings by ^{election of} the People, and no secret combination ^{the people.} of any party. Yet I cannot but note the modesty of the young man (seeming) to judge himself unfit for so great an honour, and high trust, hid himself from the Crown. If we may judge affections by actions, *Saul* sought the Asses with more desire, than a Kingdom: And possibly if he had continued in his Native ^{Kingly Office hath made good men bad.} employment, his life might have been longer, and his sin less. But being now

A Map of Monarchy.

lift up to the Throne, *Saul* ruffles in the world, and did something while God was with him : yet when the Lord took from *Saul* the spirit of Government and courage, he fell into gross wickedness; & in the life-time of *Saul*, *David* was anointed King over Israel. I will not insist upon the vile practices of this ungodly man which came to miserable end : for not finding a man willing to separate his distracted soul from his miserable body, he fell upon his own sword, and became his own executioner. But this I must further add, the lusts of *Saul* cost Israel dear; for he spent much treasure, spilt much of

Act. 13. 21. their bloud, and reigned with *Samuel* 2888. 40. years about *Anno mun. 2888.*

David second King of Israel.

1 Sam. 16.

12.

Vers. 13.

2 Sam. 2. 4.

Vers. 8.

For the wickedness of *Saul*, the Lord rejected him, took away the spirit of Government he had, and commanded *Samuel* to anoint *David* the son of *Jesse*, when *Saul* had reigned but a few years : yet *David* was not set upon the Throne until the death of *Saul*, and then *David* was onely Crowned King of *Judah* at *Hebron* by a small party of Israel, the greater number following *Ishboseth* the son of *Saul*, who was made King of Israel by *Abner Captain of Saul's Host* : and now they fell to war and bloud-shed,

In

In this war *Davids* party got the better; Ver. 12, 13,
but a little after, *Ishboseth* reproving ^{16.} *Ishboseth*
Abner for lying with one of his fathers ^{set up by} Concubines, *Abner* was displeased, and ^{Abner.} thereupon sought to betray *Ishboseths* ^{2 Sam. 3.7.} Kingdom to *David*, and had audience ^{Vers. 12.} with *David* about it. But *Joab* Captain ^{Vers. 17. 20.} of *Davids* Host returning from pursuit ^{Vers. 22.} of the enemy, and hearing that *Abner* had been at *Davids* Court, and was newly departed, *Joab* sent for him back, and being returned, *Joab* took *Abner* aside <sup>Abner
kild by
Joab.</sup> as if he would speak privately to him, and secretly stabbed him to the heart, in revenge upon *Abner* for killing *Asabel* ^{Ver. 27.} *Joabs* brother. The death of *Abner* did ^{2 Sam. 4.1.} greatly astonish those that followed *Ishboseth*; <sup>Vile trea-
son.</sup> and as his Kingdom was declin- ^{Ver. 2.} ning, *Baanah* and *Rechab*, two false bre-
thren, finding an opportunity, secretly ^{Vers. 7.} murdered *Ishboseth*, cut off his head, and carried it to *David*. These wretches ^{Vers. 8.} hoped now to have been greatly advan- <sup>Ishboseth
murdered.</sup> ced by *David* for this bloody cruelty; ^{Vers. 12.} but good *David* troubled at their sin, gave them the just reward of traytors: *The due re-*
*yet upon the death of *Ishboseth*, at ward of* the end of 7. years, all Israel came into *treason.* *David*, and the whole Kingdom was ser- ^{2 Sam. 5.1.} led in him.

There is no question but *David* was

Psa. 51.4. a very godly and precious man, neither will I afresh rake amongst his many and great sins over which he deeply mourned, and which free grace pardoned: yet this may be observed, that his

1Chron. 22. 8. sin brought much misery upon all Israel, and because of bloud the Lord denied him the honour to build his House; neither do we finde since *David*,

2 Sam. 5.4. that great Warriers have done much in Church-reformation. *David* was 30. years old when he was Crowned King of *Judah*: He reigned over them 7. years

Note. and six moneths, and over all Israel 33. years; In all 40 years and six moneths, and left *Solomon* his son upon his Throne.

2929. About *Anno mundi* 2929.

Solomon the third King of Israel. *Solomon* succeeded his father *David*: In the fourth year of his reign was the foundation of the House of the Lord laid,

1 Kin. 6.37. in the moneth *Zif*, or

Vers. 38. And in the 11. year, in moneth *Bul*, or *October*, which is the eighth moneth, was the house finished: so was he seven years in building it. About *Anno mundi*

1 King. 10. 23. 2940. *Solomon* walked long with the Lord, and the Lord made him glorious in the world, yet in his old age (which should have been most fruitful in holiness)

ness) his wives turned his heart after other gods, and his heart was not perfect with the Lord. This sin of *Solomon*, a sin against so many and high engagements of love and obedience, greatly provoked the Lord to alter his purposes concerning him and his house ; upon which God threatened certainly to rend the Kingdom from him, and to give it to his servant. Yet this sad sentence was sweetly mixt with mercy, That the Lord would not do it in his daies, for *Davids* sake ; Nor rend away all the Kingdom, but leave one Tribe to his son, for his fathers sake, and *Jerusalem* sake, whom he had chosen. But to all the rest, *Solomon* was a great oppressor of his brethren, as will appear more anon, and reigned over all Israel 40. years, about *An. murd.*

2969.

Upon the death of *Solomon*, all Israel came to *Shechem* to Crown *Rehoboam* the first King of *Judas*, son of *Solomon*. Against which time they called *Jeroboam* home, who fled for his life from *Solomon* into *Egypt*. And being returned, *Jeroboam* was speaker for the Congregations of Israel, who required ease of *Rehoboam* from that grievous yoke put upon them by *Solomon* his father, before they would establish him in the

2969.

Rehoboam King of *Judas*, after the division. 1 King. 12. 1, 2, 3.

Vers. 4.

*Kings by a-
greement
with the
people.*
Vers. 7.

Vers. 8.
*Evil coun-
sel.*

Ver. 10, 11.

*Solomons
Kingdom
rent, &c.*

1 King. 14.
30.

the Throne. *Rehoboam* desired time to give them answer ; to which they willingly granted. In the interim *Rehoboam* consulted with his fathers old Counsellours, and they advised him to consent to the people. But this not well suiting to *Rehoboams* humour , he also called his young Courtiers, who Counsellel him to keep his Prerogative, and keep them under. *Rehoboam* (upon the next meeting) returns this full answer :

My little finger shall be thicker then my fathers loynes, &c. Though here appeared a visible just cause that Israel should provide for their own safety against oppression , yet assuredly it was of the Lord, to make good that same word he had threatened against *Solomon* ; and therefore Israel refusing to submit to *Rehoboam*, only the Tribe of *Judah* set him up King of *Judah* , the rest set up *Jeroboam* King of Israel (of which in its place.) But this was occasion of a sad breach in the bowels of Israel, and there was War between *Rehoboam* and *Jeroboam* all their daies ; and to the rest, this was a woful consequent that fell out upon that unnatural strife about a King ; while brethren were letting out the bloud of brethren, and one weakened by another, they

they gave occasion to the common enemy to accomplish his design upon them all : for *Shishak* King of *Egypt* came ^{Ver. 25.} against *Jerusalem*, and made a great spoil upon the Lords house, and the Kings ^{26.} house, and took away rich prizes of golden shields made by *Solomon*, which never again were made good. But above all, *Judah* provoked the Lord by Idolatry, and they suffered Sodomites in the land, and did commit the same abominations that the Heathen did that the Lord cast out before them. Yet *Rehoboam* ^{Ver. 21.} reigned 17. years in *Jerusalem*, and slept ^{2 Chro. 12.} with his fathers. About *Anno mundi.* 2986. And to the rest, the Lord hath set this black brand upon this King, That he did evil, because he prepared not his heart to seek the Lord.

In the 18. year of *Jeroboam*, *Abijam*, *Abijah* ^{or} began to reign over *Judah*; ^{cond King} he walked in all the sins of *Rehoboam* his ^{of Judah.} father : yet for *Davids* sake the Lord ^{2 Chro. 13.} gave him a lamp in *Jerusalem*, and set up ^{1, 2.} his son after him in the Throne. But ^{1 King. 15.} *Abijah* reigned only 3. years: 2989.

In the 20. year of *Jeroboam* King of *Asa the Israel*, *Asa* son of *Abijah* was set up ^{third King} over *Judah*: the Holy Ghost hath left ^{of Judah.} this glory upon his name still, that he did ^{1 King. 15.} that ^{9.}

Vers. 11. that which was right in the eyes of the

Vers. 13. Lord; and expresseth this as a great mark

of the uprightness of his heart to God, that he spared not his Queen-Mother who was an Idolater, but put her down

Vers. 16. from being Queen, and burnt her grove.

The bloody War between the house of *Judah* and *Israel* was not yet ended, but lasted between *Asa* and *Baasha* (the third King of Israel) all their daies: and

Vers. 10. *Asa* reigned 41. years, about *Anno mundi*. 3020. But yet the high places

Note. were not removed. *Vers. 14.*

Jehoshaphat the son of *Asa* began to reign over *Judah*, in the fourth year of *Ahab* King of Israel; he walked in all the waies of *Asa* his father, and took out of the land those Sodomites that remained in his fathers daies. In his time he

44. made peace with *Israel*, by matching his son with *Ahabs* daughter; and by that

2Chro. 18. 1. neer affinity to that wicked King, joy-

and 19. 2. It's ill si- ned with him to fight his battles: which

1 King. 22. ding with bad men. sin of his was deeply threatend, and

42, 43. soundly reproved from the Lord.

2Chro. 17. This good man had great infirmities,

and 18. yet did more in reforming his people

and 19. then any King after *Solomon* to his time,

1 King. 22. and reigned 25. years, about *Ann. mundi*.

42, 43. 3045. Nevertheless the High places

3045. were

were not taken away.

Jehoram succeeded his father *Jeho-* *Jehoram* *shaphat* in the Kingdom, but not in ^{the fifth} *King of Ju-* his piety: when he was settled in the *dah.* Throne, he murdered his six brethren, ² King. 8. the sons of his father, and divers Princes. 16. This was a woful beginning, and yet the ²Chro. 21. holy Pen-man gives this account of him, ^{1,2,3,4.} that he walked in the waies of the Kings of Israel like as did the house of *Ahab*: Vers. 6. for he had the daughter of *Ahab* to wife. Marriage with Idolatrous wives hath ^{Note.} been the raine of many men and Nati- ^{Vers. 11.} ons. And to all the rest of this wicked- *Idolatries* ness, *Jehoram* set up Idols, and compel- ^{commanded} led *Judah* to worship them. I shall o- ^{by the King.}mit some things, but I may not pass the miseries God brought upon his people and this vild person, as the just reward of his sin, yet less then he deserved, though eternity may pay for all. In his ^{Vers. 8.} time the Edomites revolted, and set up a King amongst themselves: at the same ^{Vers. 9.} time also *Libnah* revolted, because *Jeho-* ^{The ground} *ram* had forsaken the Lord. But *Jeho-* ^{of revolt.} *ram's* sad doom was sent to him in writing from the Prophet *Elijah*; possibly it might be in this extraordinary way, ei- ^{Vers. 12.} ther to give the full certainty of the sad judgements determined against him, or rather

Vers. 16.

17.

Vers. 18.

Vers. 19.
Jehoram's
miserable
end.

20.

2 Chro. 21.
5.

3053.

Azariah
the sixth
King of Ju-
dah.

2 King. 8.

25, 26, 27.

2 Chro. 22.

1.

2.

3.

rather to prevent some bloody design of of this wicked King against the Prophet for the discharge of his duty. But soon after, the Lord stirred up the Philistines and Arabians, who came to *Judah*, and carryed away all the substance that was found in the Kings house, and his sons, and his wives, so that *Jehoahaz* the youngest son was saved. And after all this, the Lord smote *Jehoram* with an incurable disease in his bowels, of which he languished for the space of two years, and in the end his bowels fell out, and so died; but *Judah* buried him not in the Sepulchres of their Kings. Thus he lived wickedly, dyed miserably, and was buried shamefully, when he had reigned (or rather raged) 8. years. About *Ann. muni.*

3053.

In the 12. year of *Joram* King of Israel, the inhabitants of *Jerusalem* made *Azariah* the youngest son of *Jehoram* King of *Judah*: This is the general account the Holy Ghost gives of him, That he walked in the waies of the house of *Ahab*: for his mother *Athaliah* the daughter of *Omri* King of Israel was his Counsellor to do wickedly. In 2 King. 8. 26. it's said *Azariah* was 22. years old when he began to reign:

reign : but *2 Chron. 22. 2.* it's said, he was 42. years old when he began to reign. This deserves further thoughts to reconcile : yet in both places it is said, he reigned but one year. *Azariah* had but a short reign, and the Holy Ghost adds this as a further reason which is worth observing, he did evil in the sight *An obser- vation for Kings.* of the Lord like the house of *Ahab*, for they were his Counsellors to his destruction. About *Anno mund. 3054.*

An. 3054

Ahaziah going to visit *Joram* King Athaliah of Israel, son of his grand-father *Ahab*, Queen of Judah. when *Jebs* came to execute judgement *2 King. 9.* upon *Ahabs* house, he found *Ahaziah* *27, 23.* King of Judah, hid in *Samaria*, and put *2 Chro. 22.* him to death with the rest ; this news being brought to *Athaliah* his mother, she set up her self Queen of Judah, and at first she murhered the seed Royal of *Cruel mur- der of chil- her own son, to sit quietly in the Throne.* Yet to make good his word to *David*, the Crown. the Lord preserved *Joash*, who was secretly stole away from amongst the Kings *2, 3.* children by *Jehosheba*, *Ahaziahs* sister, *A Priest* and hid five years with his Nurse in the *married the* house of the Lord. *Jehosheba* was wife Kings sister, to *Jehoiada* the Priest, by whose *Counsel* and help *Joash* was saved alive. In the *2 Chro. 22.* seventh year, *Jehoiada* made *Joash* *11.* known

2 King. 11. known to the Captaines of the Army ;
 4. and taking an Oath of them , Guards
 were appointed , the Kings son was
 brought forth and Crowned , at which
 Ver. 11, 12. there was great rejoicing : when *A-
 thaliah* heard the great noise in the Temple , she
 13. came forth to know the matter ;
 14. But seeing the King stand by the Pillar
 15. (according to the usual manner of the
 Kings of *Judah* at their Coronation) she
 rent her cloaths , and cryed, Treason,
 Treason : But *Jehoiada* commanded to
 lay hold on her , and to have her out of
 the range of the Temple and to kill her :
 Ver. 20. which they did , when she had reigned

Anno 3061 7. years ; about *Anno 3061*.

*Joash the seventh King of Ju-
 dah.* *Joash* or *Jehoash* was seven years old
 2 King. 12. when he began to reign , which was the
 3. seventh year of *Jehu* : so soon as *Joash*
 2 King. 11. was Crowned King , *Jehoiada* caused a
 4. Covenant to be made between the King ,
 2 King. 11. and the people , and between the King ,
 5. people and the Lord ; and presently all
 Ver. 18. the people went into the house of *Baal* ,
The King is in Covenant with the people. and they destroyed it thoroughly . *Joash*
 2 King. 12. reigned well while *Jehoiada* lived ; yet
 6. the High places were not taken away :
 but after the death of *Jehoiada* , the
 Princes of *Judah* had full recourse to the
 King , and by their flatteries the King
 was

was drawn to Idolatry , that both the King and his Courtiers left off to worship God in the Temple , and served Groves and Idols . The Lord in mercy sent Prophets to reprove their sin, and bring them back again : but they would not harken to these ; then the Lord sent Zachariah the son of Jehoiada the Priest, who dealt plainly both with the King and people : he told them, Because ye have forsaken the Lord, the Lord also hath forsaken you ; and that was the reason they could not prosper . This home preaching they could not digest, and by the command of the King the good man was stoned to death in the Court of the Lords house, though he was an extraordinary Prophet sent by God, and the son of *Zachariah*. It's a known truth, Tyranny can know no relations when they are not any thing ; yet Zachariah left his blood at their doors, and appealing to the righteous God, and Judge of all the earth , who upon his death said, The Lord look upon it and require it ; And the Lord did so. For about the end of the year , the Syrians came to Jerusalem with a small company, and the Lord delivered a very great Host into their hand, (because they had

C

for-

The King corrupted by evil coun-sel, the worship of God was laid down.
^{2 Chro. 24.}
^{17, 18.}
Vers. 19.
Vers. 20.
They cannot prosper that forsake God.
Vers. 21.
Zachariah kill'd for the discharge of his duty.
Vers. 22.
Vers. 23.
Vers. 24.
Vers. 25.

² Chro. 24. forsaken the Lord God:) thus God executed his judgement against *Joash*. At this

wicked
Kings will
undo a N.
tioz, to keep
a Crown.
² King. 12.
^{17, 18.} time *Hazaell* King of *Syria* destroyed all those wicked Princes from among the people; and to pacifie him, *Joash* King of *Judah* took all the holy things dedicated by *Jehoshaphat*, *Jehoram*, and *Ahazia* his father, with all the gold found in the Treasury of the Temple, and in the Kings house, and sent them to *Hazaell*, and he carried them to *Damascus*; this was a just and dreadful misery that the Kings sin (especially) brought upon the Jewes. But the Lords hand stayed not

The Lord
ordinarily
gives bloud
for bloud.
² Chro. 24.
^{25.} there: For *Joash* himself was afflicted with great diseases, and for the bloud of the sons of *Jehoiada* the Priest, his own servantes conspired against him and kill'd him in his bed. And after they buried him, but not in the Sepulchres of the Kings. This I would leave to consideration, That none can stand long when they leave the Lord, and the Lord forsakes them; but a shameful end shall follow a wicked life: this King reigned 40. years, about Ann. m.m. 3100.

² King. 12.
^{1.}
^{Ann. 3100} In the second year of *Joash* son of *Je-*
King of Ju-
hoahaz King of *Israel*, *Amaziah* son of
dah, gover-
n d 2. years *Joash* King of *Judah* was set up King: at
with his fa-
ker. his first coming to the Crown, he did some

some good things in hypocrisie, as his ² King. 13.
father did ; but when he was settled in ^{10.} with the
the Kingdom, he put to death those ser- ^{14. 1. ver.}
vants that killed his father. After this ^{3, 5.}

Amaziah raised an Army of three hun-
dred thousand choise men to make War ^{2 Chro. 25.}
with the Edomites ; yet thinking himself ^{5, 6.}
too weak, he hired also 100 thousand ^{Vers. 7.}
mighty men of valour out of Israel. But
by a Prophet the King was admonished
not to joyn with that Army of Israel,
because God was not with those Idola-
trous wicked people : upon which *A-* Ver. 10, 11;
maziah dismift them ; but in much dis- ^{12, 13.}
content they returned, and (taking the
time) they fell upon many Cities of Ju-
dah as they went, slew 3000. of them,
and took much spoil. *Amaziah* pro-
spered in this battel, and smote 10000.
men ; and 10000. men which they took
prisoners, they carryed to the top of a
steep Rock, and threw them down, that
they were broken in pieces.

Amongst the spoil of the Edomites, Ver. 14.
Amaziah took their gods, and set them ^{Note,}
up to be his gods, and burnt Incense to
them. Good Lord ! what folly will not
wise and great men commit, when God
leaves them ? *Amaziah* was exceeding-
ly lift up in this Victory, and now he

² King. 14. thinks to revenge the wrong done to him by the Army of *Israel*, and therefore he sent a Challenge to *Joash* King of *Israel*. The King of *Israel* was unwilling to meet *Amaziah*, and diswaded him from it. But *Amaziah* would not be

^{Ver. 11, 12,} so satisfied: therefore *Joash* King of *Israel* went to *Bethshemesh* in the land of *Judah*, and gave battel to *Amaziah*.

^{13, 14.} In this battel *Judah* was worsted, and *Amaziah* taken prisoner. The King of *Israel* now having the field, he marched his Army

^{Jerusalem} *sacked the
third time.* to *Jerusalem*, brake down the Wall, took all the gold, silver, and vessels in the Lords house, with the Treasures of the Kings house; He also took Hostages for subjection, and so left *Amaziah* in *Jerusalem*.

<sup>The King
slain for his
wickedness.</sup> This was in the 14. year of *Amaziah* reign: but *Amaziah* after this

<sup>2 Chron. 25.
27.</sup> fell from the Lord, & the people conspired against him in *Jerusalem*, upon which he fled to *Lachish*; yet they sent after him and slew him there, when he had reigned 29 years: about Anno mundi

^{An. 3129 3129.}

<sup>Between A
maziah and
Azariah
there was</sup> After the Death of *Amaziah*, *Judah* was without a King 13. years; which th s appears. In the 15 year of *Amaziah* the son of *Joash* King of *Judah*, *Je-*
roboam son of *Joash* King of *Israel* be-

^{Ann. 3142.}

gan to reign. And in the 27. year of *Jeroboam* King of Israel, began *Azariah* son of *Amaziah* King of Judah to reign. Now from the 15. of *Amaziah* to the 29. is 14. years to *Jeroboams* reign; so that to the 27. of *Jeroboam* there must needs be an interval of 13. years to the 23. with *Crowning of Amaziah*, about *An. mun. 15. 1.*

3142. The People of Judah took *Azariah* ^{Amaziah} the ninth King of Ju-
son of *Amaziah*, and made him King in his fathers stead. At 16. years old *A-*
zariah was Crowned King of *Judah*, in ^{2 King. 14.} the 27. year of *Jeroboam* King of *Israel*. ^{21.} *Azariah* (or *Uzziah*) did well in all ^{2 Chro. 26.} the former part of his reign; He was a ^{1, 2, 4, 5.} _{Vers. 9, 10.} man of War, built divers Forts in *Jerusalem*, and both built and took in seyeral Cities: he also did much in reformation of Religion; and so long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper. But when he was strong, his heart was lifted

^{Vers. 16.}

up in him to his destruction. For he &c.

transgressed against the Lord his God,

by going into the Temple (and usurping

the Priests Office) to burn incense upon

the Altar. *Azariah* the Priest, with

80. Priests of the Lord, went in after the

King, and withheld him, and said, It

pertaineth not to thee *Uzziah* to burn

*The King
was judged*

by God for

*usurping the
Priests Of-*

fice.

Incense to the Lord, but to the Priests the sons of *Aaron* that are consecrated for it. Go out of the Sanctuary: for thou hast transgressed; neither shall it be for thy Honour. Then was the King wroth with the Priests, and presently the Leprosie rose upon his forehead; and the Priests discerning of it, they thrust him out from thence: and he himself also hasted to go out, because the Lord had smitten him. After the King dwelt in a house several from others, and was a Leper until the day of his death; and *Jotham* his son was over the Kings house, judging the people of the land. *Uzziah*, or *Azariah*, reigned 52. years, about

Vers. 3.

An. 3194 An. mund. 3194.

Jotham the 10. King of Judah, was not crowned till a year after his fathers death.

1 King. 15.
12. with
vers. 27.

In the second year of *Pekah* King of *Israel*, *Jotham* began to reign over *Judah*: *Jotham* did according to all that his father *Uzziah* did before him, but yet the High places were not taken away, and the people did corruptly. In his time he built the high Gate of the house of the Lord, and built Cities and Forts. *Jotham* became mighty, because he prepared his ways before the Lord his God: he was 25. years old when he began to reign, and reigned 16. years, about

An. 3200 3200.

In

In the 17. year of *Pekah* King of *Isr. Ahaz the
rael*, *Ahaz* the son of *Uzziah* King of ^{11.} King of
Judah began to reign : He was 20. years ^{old} ~~led~~ two
old when he began to reign ; but he did ~~years with~~ ² King. 15.
wickedly, and walked in the ways of the ~~his father~~.
Kings of *Israel*, and made his son to pass through the fire according to the abomi- ^{32, 33. ver.}
nation of the Heathen : he made Moul- ^{27. with}
ten Images for *Baalim*, and burnt Incense in the high places : then *Rezin* ^{2 Chre. 28.}
King of *Syria*, and *Pekah* son of *Remali-* ^{2, 3, &c.}
ah King of *Israel*, joyned their forces, ^{Vers. 6.}
and came up and laid siege to *Jerusalem* : at this time the King of *Syria* recovered
the City *Elah* which was taken from his
Kingdom by *Azariah* King of *Judah* :
and between *Rezin* and *Pekah* they al-
most destroyed the Kingdom of *Judah*,
for the Lord delivered them into their
enemies hands. The King of *Syria*
smote the Army of *Ahaz*, and carryed
away a great multitude of them to *Da-
mascus* : And *Pekah* slew in *Judah* ^{Judah's first}
120000. valiant men in one day (and this *Captivity*.
was the reason) because they had forsa-
ken the Lord God of their fathers. Sin-
un-mans men, and renders Champions
slaves.

Here was a woful slaughter, yet *Israel* ^{Vers. 8.}
took also captive 200000. women with

Ver. 9.

their sons and daughters, and much spoil, and brought them to *Samaria*. But *Obed* a Prophet of the Lord in *Samaria*, went out to meet the Army of *Israel*, and said, Behold, because the Lord **God** of your fathers was wroth with *Judah*, he hath delivered them into your hands, and ye have slain them in a rage that reacheth up to heaven. And now you purpose to keep them bond-men and

Ver. 10, 11. *God useth bad men to punish the sin of others.* bond-women to you : But are there not with you, even with you, sins against the Lord your God ? Now hear me therefore, & deliver them again, for the fierce wrath of God is upon you. Wonderful, O wonderful wisdom and bowels of **God** ! that the sin of his people should bring them to the sword, and slavery, and yet this misery the sin of those that are the Lords executioners. Sin divides , and raiseth war amongst brethren ; yet the Lords fierce wrath is upon those brethren, who execute Gods wrath upon their sinful brethren, because they have sinned against God themselves. But in these straits King *Ahab* sent to the King of *Affyria* to help him : for (to all the rest) the Edomites had again smitten *Judah*, and carryed away captives ;

Ver. 16, 17.

The captivity by Edom. The Philistines also invaded the Cities of the

the low Countries, and took away many Vers. 18, 19
Towns and Villages, and dwelt in them ; *Sin raiseth
enemies round about.*
for the Lord brought *Judah* low, because
of *Ahaz* King of *Israel*. Kings seldom
sin alone ; And dreadful are the sins of
great men, when the sin of the chief
Magistrate may bring National judge-
ments.

The more effectually to engage the Vers. 21.
King of *Affyria*, *Ahaz* took a part of the
Treasure out of the house of the Lord,
and out of the house of the King and of
the Princes (which I finde not done be-
fore) and gave it to *Tilgath-Pilneser*
King of *Affyria* : But he helped him not. Note.
Certainly the strength of man cannot
deliver the Nation that God will break
down. But in the time of this distress,
the King did trespass yet more against
the Lord (and above others, the Holy
Ghost hath left this black brand upon Ver. 22, 23,
him) This is that King *Ahaz* : And the 24.
reasons follow ; he sacrificed unto the *when God
leaves a man, he knows not*
gods of *Damascus* which smote him, say-
ing, Because the gods of the Kings of *Affyria* helped them, therefore will I what he
sacrifice to them, that they may help still do.
me. But the text saith, They were the *None can
ruine of him, and of all Israel.* 2. Rea- *God will
son, for that Ahaz gathered together
destroy.*
the

The Temple the Vessels of the house of God, and cut *shut up.* in pieces the vessels of the house of God, and shut up the doors of the house of the Lord, and made him Altars in every corner of *Jerusalem;* and in every several City of *Judah,* he made High places to burn Incense to the gods, and provoked the Lord to anger. When *Abaz* had thus run out 16. years in these abominations, he died, and they buried him in the City, but not in the Sepulchres of

An. 3216 the Kings, about *Ann. mun. 3216.*

Hezekiah. In the third year of *Hoshea* King of the 12. King *Israel, Hezekiah* son of *Abaz* King of *Judah,* ruled one year with his father. *Judah* began to reign: he was 25. years old when he came to the Crown, and did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, according to all that *David* did. *Hezekiah* excelled all the Kings from *David,* that went before him, and

12. after was none like to him. In the first

2. year of his reign, in the first moneth, he 3. began to reform, and opened the doors

5. of the Lords house, and restored Religion: he removed the High places, brake down the Images, and took away the

A thorough Reformati-
tion. Brazen Serpent set up by *Moses,* to which the people burnt Incense, and reformed thorowly: yet in the 14. year of

King. 18. *Hezekiah, Sennacherib* King of *Affyria* came

12, 13.

came with a mighty Army, against all the fenced Cities of Judah, and took them: Then *Hezekiah* sent an humble submissive message to the King of *Affyria*, desiring of him to draw away his Army, and he would pay him what he would lay upon him.

A low spirit, the effect of sin.

Vers. 14.

Sennacherib appointed *Hezekiah* to give him 300. Talents of Silver, and 30.

Talents of Gold. Whether *Hezekiah* was able to raise the same, is not certain:

but he did what he could; *Hezekiah* Vers. 15.

took all the silver that was found in the *The Temple*
Lords house, and in the Kings Treasury: *piled to bribe*
the Assyr-
ans.

Vers. 16.

gold from the doors of the Temple, and from the pillars, and gave it to the King

of *Affyria*. But as pride hath no bowels, and a covetous heart knows no pity,

Sennacherib is unsatisfied with all the Treasure *Hezekiah* could scrape up,

though he pilled and defaced the house of God for it, and therefore sent an in-

2 King. 19.

solent Army up against *Jerusalem*. This put all *Jerusalem* into a terrible fear, and now they have none to flee to but the

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Straits

drive to

God.

Lord; *Hezekiah* sent away Messengers presently with his sad complaints to the Prophet *Isaiah*, to pray to the Lord for them: And *Isaiah* comforts them with

Vers. 8.
**Faith and
prayer doth
much with
God.**

**Vers. 9, 10.
14, &c.**

**I King. 20.
1, 2, 3,
V. 1, ,
13, &c.**

a sweet and seasonable answer from the Lord, that the Lord will send a blast upon *Rabshakeh*, and he should hear a rumour and return to his own Land, and there he should fall by the sword, in his own Land. So *Rabshakeh* returned from *Jerusalem*, for he heard that *Sennacherib* was gone from *Lachish*, and *Rabshakeh* found him warring against *Libnah*. After this *Sennacherib* brought his Army into *Judah* a second time, and then sent Messengers with a Letter to *Hezekiah*, stopped full of pride & blasphemy. When *Hezekiah* had received the Letter, he went into the Lords house, and in prayer, spread it before the Lord, and begged his help ; and the Lord promised him that the King of *Affyria* should not lay siege, or shoot an Arrow into *Jerusalem*, but he would defend it and save it : And that very night the Lord sent an Angel, who smote in the *Affyrians* Camp 185000. So *Sennacherib* departed, and went to *Niniveh*. In these daies *Hezekiah* fell sick, and neer to death. But upon his prayer the Lord restored him, and added 15. years more to his daies. Upon *Hezekiahs* recovery, the King of *Babylon* sent a present unto him, which he accepted: and to gratifie the Messengers,

Heze-

Hezekiah shewed them the house of his precious things, the house of his Armor, and his Treasures, &c. But the Prophet Isaiah sadly reproved his pride and vain-glory, that he who had such abundant experience of an allsufficient God, in the Creatures nothingness, should have his heart going out to his wealth and works. The Captivity of Baal bylon threatened. Vers. 14. 2 Chro. 32. 31.

And therefore the Prophet foretold Hezekiah of the woful Captivity which should come from Babylon. Herein Hezekiah fell sadly: but God left him, to see Prosperity what was in his heart: and this lesson tries mens hearts. Note.

Saints stand not longer then the Lord sustains and keeps them. When Hezekiah had reigned 29. years, he went to the Lord: about Anno mundi. 3245. An. 3245.

In the reign of Hezekiah, Israel was carried away Captive; and the Kings of Israel ceased, and so not mentioned after.

Manasseh succeeded his father Hezekiah, and was 12. years old when he began to reign: But he did evil in the sight of the Lord, and was a gross Idolater. 1 King. 12. In the former part of his reign, he builded again the High places, reared Altars for Baal, sacrificed his own son, &c. and did worse then the Heathen. In his time the

the Lord left not *Manasseh* and *Judah* without reproof : But they hearkned not, Therefore the Lord threatened to bring the same destruction upon *Manasseh* and *Jerusalem*, as he had brought upon *Samaria*, and the house of *Ahab*, and to wipe them clean from all their filthiness, as a man wipeth a dish, and turneth inside down to keep it from dust: and soon after the Lord brought up the King of *Affyria*, the Rod of his anger, who

2 Chron. 33. took *Manasseh* among the thornes (whither he was run to hide himself) and bound him in fetters, and carryed him to *Babylon*. In this low estate *Manasseh* humbled himself greatly before the Lord, and the Lord heard his prayer, and restored him again to his Kingdom: And now *Manasseh* knew (out of real experience) that the Lord was God. After this *Manasseh* repaired and reformed, yet the people still sacrificed in the High places: and when *Manasseh* had reigned 55. years, he slept with his fathers, and they brought him not into the Sepulchres of the Kings, but buried him in the Garden of his own house at *Uzza*: about Anno 3300 mund. 3300.
Amen the 14. King of Judah. *Amen* the son of *Manasseh* at the age of 22. years was Crowned King of *Judea*.

dah: he again destroyed Religion, set up I- 2 King. 21² dolatry, & walked in all the wicked ways of his father: and his own servants conspired against him, and slew him, in his own house, when he had reigned 2. years: about Anno mun. 3302.

*Amon kill'd
by his own
servants.*

An. 3302

Amon coming to the Crown at 22. *Note.* years of age, reigning but 2. years, and his son *Josiah* 8. years old when he came to the Crown, unless *Amon* had *Josiah* at 15. years of age (which is not ordinary) there must be an interval between *Amon* and *Josiah*.

After the death of *Amon*, the people *Josiah* the took *Josiah* his son, when he was 8. years ^{15. King of} old, and made him King. *Josiah* walked Judah. in all the waies of *David*: he again de- ^{2 King 21.} 24. and 22. stroyed Idolatry, repaired the Temple, 1, 2. and and was a choice Reformer: *Josiah* also ^{23. 3. ver.} renewed the Covenant with the Lord, ^{26, 27.} *Repentance* and all the people, to be the Lords peo- *would not* ple, and keep his Commandments. Ne- *prevent* vertheles the Lord turned not from his *judgement* fierce and great wrath, before denoun- ^{Vcif. 29.} ced against *Judah*, because of the sin of *Manasseh* whereby he provoked the Lord: in *Josiah's* daies the King of *Egypt* went to War against the King of *Affyria* at *Euphrates*, and *Josiah* went out against him. I do not finde the ground of

2 Chro. 35. of his quarrel : but probably *Josiah* might
20, 21, &c. take offence at the King of *Egypt* for
 passing through his Land : yet *Pharaoh Necho* King of *Egypt*, sent Embassadors
 to *Josiah*, to let him know he intended not
 to War against him, but against the
 house against which God had com-
 manded him to fight ; and charged *Josiah* not
 to meddle with him, lest God should de-
 stroy him. But *Josiah* being a man of
 courage, would not be said to turn his
 face upon any : yet his resolution being
 not rightly ordered, and not hearkning
 to the words of *Necho* from the mouth
 of God, *Josiah* was shot in the fight, and
 his servants brought him in his Chariot
 to *Jerusalem*, and he died there ; and all
2 King. 22. *Judah* and *Jerusalem*, and the Prophet
3. *Jeremiah* lamented *Josiah*, who reigned

An. 3333 31. years : about *Anno mundi*. 3333.

Jehoahaz. Upon the death of *Josiah* the people
 the 16. King took *Jehoahaz* a younger son, and Crow-
 of Judah. ned him King when he was 23. years old.
Here again *Jehoahaz* did evil in the sight of the
 (upon the former Lord, according to all that his fathers
 ground) it's had done. But *Pharaoh Necho* King of
 probable *Egypt* came up, put *Jehoahaz* in bonds,
 was an in- when he had reigned 3 moneths ; laid a
 terval.

2 King. 23. 30, 31, &c. *Jerusalem taken by the King of*
Egypt.

Tax upon the Land, of 100. Talents of Silver and one Talent of Gold, and made *Eliakim*, (*Jehoahaz* his elder brother) King of *Judah*, in the room of *Josiah* his father, and called his name *Jehoiakim*; but took *Jehoahaz* into *Egypt*, and he died there.

Jehoiakim now succeeded, being 25. *Jehoiakim* ^{the 17. King of Ju-} years old. *Jehoiakim* seems to be well ^{dah.} pleased to have the Crown: and to gratifie his new Master, he forthwith gave 2 King. 23. the Tribute of silver and gold to *Pharaoh*, but taxed all the Land for it. It's ^{36. and 37.} *Sin makes* an easie matter to grant large sums of ^{great confu-} Money, when they lay it upon others ^{sion, and sad} to pay: and this the holy Pen-man notes ^{Note.} in general, that *Jehoiakim* did evil ac- ^{Vers. 37.} cording to all that his fathers did; so *Ne-^{2 King. 24.} buchadnezzar* came up against him, and ^{12, &c.} *Jehoiakim* became his servant, and sub- ^{Sin makes} mitted to him. Ah, how doth sin un- ^{men slaves.} man men, and render them low slavish spirits! When men leave God, they will stoop to any bondage. But *Jehoiakim* after three years rebelled against the King of *Babylon*, and the Lord sent against him the *Caldees*, the *Syrians*, the *Moabites* and *Amonites*, to destroy *Ju-^{blood, is pu-} dah*, for the sins of *Manasseh*, and for the ^{lens, b. v. d. ver. 4} innocent blood he brought upon *Jerusa-*

² King. 23. *lcm.*, which the Lord would not pardon :
^{36.} so *Jehoiakim* ended his daies in trouble,
 when he had been King ; (but hardly
 reigned) 11. years, about *Anno mund.*

An. 3344 3344.

Jehoiachim *Jehoiachim* the son of *Jehoiakim* suc-
 cised his father, in the Throne, and in
King of Ju: his sin : but the King of *Babylon* came
^{1 King. 24.} up with an Army, and laid siege to *Je-*
^{9, 10.} *rusalem*, and *Jehoiachim* and his Princes
^{Ver. 11, 12.} went out, rendred themselves prisoners,
 and delivered up the City, when he had
 reigned three moneths, in the eighth
Nebuchad- year of *Nebuchadnezzers* reign. At this
nezzers ^{8.} time the King of *Babylon* made havock
^{year ver. 12} of the Temple, took away the Treasures
Jerusalem of the Lords house, and the Kings house,
^{13, 14, &c.} and carryed all away Captives, but the
^{Vers. 8.} poor of the Land, and made *Mattaniah*
Jehoiakims brother King of *Judah*, and
 called his name *Zedekiah.*

Zedekiah *Zedekiah* was 21. years old when he
^{the 19. and} came to the Throne, and did according
^{last King of} as his fathers had done before him : And
Judah. after some time he also rebelled against
^{2 King. 24.} the King of *Babylon*; and in the 9. year
^{18, 19.} of *Zedekiah*s reign, in the 10. day of the
 10. moneth, *Nebuchadnezer* brought
 up all his Army and laid siege to *Jerusa-*
^{1 King. 25. *lcm.*} *lcm.* In the 11. year of *Zedekiah*, on
^{1, 2.} the

the 9. day of the 4. moneth (*June*) the Siege was laid to Jerusalem, December 10. Anno 3353. and taken the 9. of June 3355. which was one year five moneths and 24. daies. ver. 2. 3. &c.
Famine prevailed in the City (which was exceeding great) the City was broken up, and the men of war fled by a back way, and the King went towards the plains of *Jericho*: But the Chaldeans pursued him, and brought him to the King of Babylon to *Riblah*, where they gave sentence upon him: so they put the sons of *Zedekiah* to death before his eyes, then put out his eyes, bound him in fetters of Brass, and led him to *Babylon*. And in the 5. moneth, the 7. day (in the 19. year of *Nebuchadnezzar*) *Nebuzaradan* the Captain-General of the Army made a full destruction of the glorious City; and amongst the rest, he took also those that fell away to the King of Babylon, and carried them Captives all together. It is very remarkable, that when perfidious men have served the turn of Tyrants, themselves will equally suffer with their brethren. This was the last and great Captivity, which continued 70. years.

Thus we have the sad estate of *Judah* under their Kings which they so much desired: and whether they have not been as dreadful a scourge to this people, as God foretold they should be, I leave o-

^{1 Sam. 8. 9,}
^{to 18.}

thers to judge. I have only this further to tender to examination, whether the grounds of those intervals of Government mentioned, after the Race of the Kings of *Israel* ended, have any weight; and if they have, then there are more years to be added.

*The Kings of Israel after the Division,
which begun Ann. 2969.*

Israel un-
der Kings
516. years,
from first to
last.

I Have here run down the Line of the Kings of *Judah*, from first to last, so that you have the beginning and end of Kingly Government amongst the Jewes (which were the peculiar Church and People of God under the Old Testament) which lasted from the beginning of *Saul's* reign, unto the Captivity in the 11. year of *Zedekiah*, which was 516. years, viz. from *Anno* 2948. to *Anno* 3365. the year (or neer the time) of *Judah's* last and great Captivity mentioned before.

In the next place I will make out a little, to take a brief view of the Kings of *Israel* after the Division, which began with

with *Jeroboam*, about *Anno mundi*. 2969.

The King and Kingdom of *Israel* ^{1 King. 11.} (consisting of 10. Tribes) was but the ^{11.} testimony of Gods wrath, and the punishment of Solomons sin, which in some measure came to pass in *Rehoboams* ^{1 King. 12.} time : when *Rehoboam* refused to ease ^{4, 5, &c.} the Taxes of the Land, the people refused to take him and make him their King; and so the people called *Jeroboam*, and made him first King over *Israel*, about *Anno mundi* 2969.

Jeroboam was now the first King of *Jeroboam Israel* after the Division ; But he fearing ^{the first} in his heart that the minds of the people ^{King of Is-} might change, and fall off again from ^{rael after} ^{the division.} him, he turns Politician, and letting go ^{1 King. 12.} the fear and conscience of God, set up ^{20, 26, &c.} Idolatry, and the worship of Calves, to ^{Jeroboam} please the people, and keep them from ^{gave the} going to worship at *Jerusalem*. O when ^{ty in Re} igi- men leave God, and live upon humane ^{on, to pre-} policy to uphold a carnal interest, they ^{serve his} ^{Crown.} will break all the bonds of Religion, to preserve their own standing. I will not gather up the Catalogue of this vile mans miscarriages ; The black brand the Holy Ghost hath so oft set upon him, shews what he was ; *Jeroboam* the son ^{1 King. 12.} of *Neber*, who made *Israel* to sin. Yet ^{52.}

1 King. 14. under all his abominations, the Lord permitted *Jeroboam* to reign 22. years, a-
An. 2991 bout *Ann. mund. 2991.*

Nadab the second King of Israel In the second year of *Asa* King of *Judah*, *Nadab* the son of *Jeroboam* began to reign over *Israel*; He walked in 1 King. 15. the way of his father, and in his sin 25, 26, &c. wherewith he made *Israel* to sin: and Ver. 28. when *Nadab* lay in siege against *Gibbethon*, *Baasha* murdered him in the third year of *Asa*, and reigned in his stead, a-
An. 2993 bout *anno mund. 2993.*

Baasha the third King of Israel. In the third year of *Asa* King of *Judah*, *Baasha* set up himself King of *Israel*: 1 King. 15. and to clear his title to the Crown, *Baasha* murdered all the house of *Jeroboam*, 28, 29. Ver. 30. he left not any to breath. Oh the dreadful sins the gain of a Crown brings some men to! *Baasha* destroyed the house of *Jeroboam*; yet *Baasha* walked in the way of *Jeroboam*, and in his sin, wherein he Ver. 33, 34. made *Israel* to sin, and reigned 24. years,

An. 3017 *Ann. 3017.*

Elah the fourth King of Israel, In the 26. year of *Asa* King of *Judah*, *Elah* the son of *Baasha*, began to reign. About this time the Lord sent the Prophet *Jehu* to denounce evil against *Baasha* and his house, in being like the house of *Jeroboam*, and yet killed him. Though 1 King. 16. God raised up *Baasha* to execute his B. judge-

judgements upon Jeroboams house, yet Ver. 7.
the Lord charged this for sin of Murder
upon Baasha, because Baasha lived in the
sins of Jeroboams house. Oh, oh, oh, that
this were set deep upon the hearts of all
that God makes executioners of his ju- Gods rod is
stice upon others ! This came suddenly, oft burnt
upon Baasha's house: for Zimri (Captain when his
of half Elah's Chariots) conspired against work is
Elah; and when he had drank himself done.
drunk in the house of Arza his Steward, 1 King. 15.
Zimri smote him, and killed him in the
2. year of his reign, and reigned in his
stead, about Anno 3018.

An. 3018

In the 27 year of Asa King of Judah, Zimri the
Zimri set up himself King of Israel; and 5. King of
as soon as he sat on the Throne, he kil- Israel.
led all the house of Baasha, he left him 1 King 16.
not one to piss against the wall, Neither 11, 12.
kinsfolks nor friends. Zimri thought
now to establish the Throne in his own
posterity, by removing all that stood in
the way : But when the Army that was
encamped against Gibbethon heard
what Zimri had done, they made Omri
Captain of the Host, King over Israel, 17.
in the Camp, and presently went up and 18.
laid siege against the City Tirzah where
King Zimri was. When Zimri saw the
City was taken, he went into the Palace.

Crownes
were got
and kept by
bloud and
murder.

Observe the end of bloudy Tyrants.
Vers. 15. of the Kings house , set it on fire , and
was burnt with the house, when he had
reigned but 7. daies. Oh, what will not
carnal proud men do, for a fleeting un-
certain Crown !

*Israel had
two Kings
for four
years.*

An. 3023 to the Crown alone, about An. 3023.

*Omri a-
lone, the 6.
King of Is-
rael.* In the 31. year of *Aſa* King of Ju-
dah, *Omri* began to reign over *Israel* ;
Omri bought the Hill *Shomeron* or *Sa-*
maria, of *Shemel*, for two Talents of sil-
ver. But *Omri* did worse then all that

23, 24, 25. ver. were before him. It is said he reigned
12. years : yet he began to reign alone
the 31. year of *Aſa*, and died the 38. of
Aſa : by which it appears, that the Kings
account the year wherein they are
Crowned, for the first year of their reign:
and so accounting the former four years
to *Omri*'s time, *Omri* reigned 12. years,

An. 3031 about An. 3031.

*Ahab the 7.
King of Is-
rael* In the 38. year of *Aſa* King of Ju-
dah, *Ahab* the son of *Omri* began to
reign over *Israel* : *Ahab* was a very
wicked man; but I will only give you
what

Note.

what is recorded in general of him, That Vers. 33.
he did evil above all that were before
him: And *Ahab* did provoke the Lord
to anger, above all the Kings of *Israel*
that were before him. One would judge
(who reads the lives of all the other
Kings) that a man could not exceed in
sin those who had gone before him: yet
we must give credit to the sacred word. 1 King. 22.
But it is manifest the Lord brought 34, &c.
dreadful judgements upon *Israel* in *A-*
hab's reign: and *Ahab* being seduced by
false Prophets, was slain at *Ramoth-Gi-*
lead, according to the word of the Lord 2 King. 16.
by the Prophet *Micaiah*, when he had 29.
reigned 22. years, about An. 3053. An. 3053

Ahaziah the son of *Ahab* began to reign over *Israel*, the 17. year of *Jebo-*
shaphat King of *Judah*. He walked in ^{the 8. King} of *Israel*,
the way of his father, and in the way of ^{of his father.} the last year
his mother, and in the way of *Jeroboam* ^{of his father.} the son of *Nebat* who made *Israel* to sin. 1 King. 22.
But the judgement of God was upon 2 King. 1. 1.
him, for he fell down from an upper
Chamber in *Samaria*, and was sick: In
which sickness he sent to enquire of
Baalzebub the god of *Ekron*, whether he
should recover of his sickness? As the
Messengers were going, the Lord spake
to *Elijah* the Prophet, and bad him go
meet

meet the Messengers, and say to them, Is it not because there is not a God in *Israel*, that ye go to enquire of *Baalzebub* the God of *Ekron*? Now therefore thus saith the Lord, Thou shalt not come down from that bed which thou art gone up to, but shalt surely die. So *Ahabaziah* died according to the word of the Lord, when he had reigned two years,

An. 3055 about *An. 3055*.

Joram the 9. King of Israel. *Ahabaziah* King of *Israel* had no son, and so *Joram* or *Jehoram* the second son of *Ahab* reigned in his stead. *Jehoram* did evil in the sight of the Lord, yet not like his father and mother; for he put away the images of *Baal*, though he clave to the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin. In the 23. year of his reign, and in the first year of *Ahabaziah* King of *Judah*, *Joram* perswaded

2 King. 8. 25, &c. *Ahabaziah* (his brother in law) to go out to War with him against *Hazaël* King of *Syria* at *Ramoth-Gilead*. In that battel *Joram* was wounded, and went to *Jezreel* to be healed. But the measure of the sins of *Ahab's* house being now full, the Lord called out Captain *Jeħu*, and makes him King of *Israel*, to be his executioner upon *Ahab's* family. The Souldiers had

2 King. 9.4, 5, &c. *God makes one wicked man to be a scourge to another.* *Ver. 13, 14,* a grudge in their hearts against *Joram*, and

and so soon comply'd with *Jehu*; and *Jehu* as readily conspired against *Joram* his Master. Yet *Jehu* consulted his confederates, and presently gave charge when he was proclaimed King, that none should go to tell the news at Court; but Ver. 15, 16,
Jehu himself drives on furiously to *Jezreel* to put *Joram* to death. When *Jehu* came neer to *Jezreel*, *Joram* went out to meet him: but discovering treachery, *Joram* ^{Joram} ^{kill'd by Je-} turned and fled: yet *Jehu* drew a bow ^{hu his own} with all his might, and sent a speedy mes- ^{Captain.} senger of Death after him, and the ar- ^{2 King. 3. 1.} row went out at his heart. Thus *Joram* died in the 12. year of his reign, about

An. 3067.

An. 3067

In the first year of *Ahaziah* King of *Jehu* the ^{10. King.} *Judah*, *Jehu* came to be King of *Israel*, ^{2 Kin. 9. 24.} and effectually fulfilled the word of the ^{2 King. 10.} Lord in the destruction of *Ahab's* house. ^{28, 29.}
But he kept *Ahab's* sin, which also proved his ruine. *Jehu* was mighty zealous to ^{Sin will de-} fulfil the word of the Lord in the total ^{broy the} destruction of *Ahab's* family, as it con- ^{house of the} ^{defroier.} curred with his own interest, for the e- ^{Vers. 13.} stablishing the Crown in his Posterity.
But (when *Jehu* had got the Crown) he took no heed to walk in the Law of the ^{Honesty soon} Lord God of *Israel* with all his heart ^{discovers} (but play'd the hypocrite) and hug'd the ^{hypocrites.} sins
Hos. 1. 4.

2 King. 19. sins of *Jeroboam* which made *Israel* to sin.
36. So (though he was the Lords executioner) yet the Lord charged that bloud upon him as a Murtherer. In his sin he died, when he had reigned **28.**

An. 3095 years, about *An. 3095.*

Jehoahaz. In the *23.* year of *Joash* King of *Judea*, *Jehoahaz* the son of *Jehu* began to reign over *Israel*.

2 Kin. 13. 1. reign over *Israel*. Here is a difference in

2 Kin. 12. 1. sacred accounts to be considered: *Joash* began his reign in the *7.* year of *Jehu*, *Jehu* reigned **28.** years: And *Jehoahaz* son to *Jehu* began not his reign till the

Here was 23. year of Joash: By which it appears,
an interval *Jehoahaz* the son of *Jehu* came not to the
between Je- Crown for two years after his fathers
hu and Je- death. And when he was set up, *Jehoahaz*
two years. followed the sins of *Jeroboam* the

2 King. 13. son of *Nebat*, which made *Israel* to sin;
2, 3, &c. he departed not therefrom. In his time

the Lord delivered *Israel* into the hands of the Syrians; so that of the great Armies that *Israel* had formerly raised, now the King had only *50.* horse-men, *10.* Chariots, and *1000.* foot: For the King of *Syria* had destroyed them. Now

*A wicked King brought mis-
ery upon the people.* *Jehoahaz* sought to the Lord, and the Lord raised them help, pitying their woful oppression: but yet *Israel* departed not from the sins of *Jeroboam*, and kept the

the Grove in Samaria. Jehoahaz reigned 17. years, about An. 3114.

An. 3114

Between Jehu and Jehoahaz there was an inter-reign, for two years: which were to be placed above; but I have added those two years to the 17. of Jehoahaz.

In the 37. year of Joash King of Judah, Jehoash son of Jehoahaz began to reign over Israel. Jehoahaz began to reign in the 23. year of Joash, and reigned 17. year (which makes 40. years:) yet it's said, Jehoash began his reign the 37. year of Joash; By which it appears, ^{12. King was taken into Government three years with his father.} 2 King. 14. Jehoash was Crowned in the life of his father, and so those years accounted to with his reign. Little is said of this King: ^{2 Kin. 13. 1. Vers. 11. Vers. 10.} but this is recorded, that he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, but walked therein, and run out 16. years, about

An. 3130.

An. 3130

In the 15. year of Amaziah King of Judah, Jeroboam the son of Joash or ^{the 13. King} 2 King. 14. reigned in his stead: here again is a different account, as thus: Joash began to reign in the 37. year of Joash King of Judah, who reigned 40. years; and Jeroboam began to reign in the 15. of Amaziah (which are 18. years) whereas Joash King of Israel reigned but 16. years;

This is noted in the reign of Amaziah.

A Map of Monarchy.

years ; here are two years difference, which time *Amaziab* did reign, with his father *Joash*. *Jeroboam* departed not from all the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin : yet the Lord made him victorious, for the delivery of *Israel* from very bitter afflictions, and restored them to much liberty : he reigned

Vers. 23.

An. 3171

Zachariah

the 14. King

of Israel.

2 King. 15.

8. with

Vers. 1.

In the 38. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Zachariah* the son of *Jeroboam* began to reign over *Israel* : here again is the like case as before. *Azariah* King of *Judah*, began to reign the 27. year of *Jeroboam* King of *Israel*. *Jeroboam* reigned 41. years : from 27. to 41. is 14. years of *Azariah's* reign ; and in the 38. year of *Azariah*, *Zechariah* began

An interval his reign. So that *Israel* was 24. years of 24. years without a King 3195.

between Je-

roboam and

his son Za-

chariah.

Vers. 9, 10.

sin ; and *Shallum* flew him before the

people, and reigned in his stead, when

Zachariah had reigned but six moneths,

about An. 3195.

Zachariah

murdered.

Vers. 22.

Zechariah followed his fathers, and departed not from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin ; and *Shallum* fled him before the people, and reigned in his stead, when *Zachariah* had reigned but six moneths, about An. 3195.

Now sin was high, and judgement neer ; *Shallum* had lost shame and Conscience, to murder the King openly : yet this

this was the fulfilling the word of the Lord, and the end of *Jehu's* race.

Note.

In the 39. of *Azariah* or *Uzziah* King of *Judah*, Shallum began to reign over *Israel*; and *Menahem* smote him, and slew him, when he had reigned a just moneth. Now it was ordinary to murder Kings for a Crown, and the people wofully slaved by Tyranny: yet all the fruit of sin, *An. 3195.*

Shallum
the 15. King
of Israel for
one moneth.
2 King. 15.
13, 14.
Shallum
killed.

An. 3195

In the 39. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Menahem* began to reign over *Israel*. I may not omit to mention the bloody beast-like cruelty of this wretched Tyrant, which was great. When *Menahem* came up from *Tirzah* (which was formerly the chief City, and the seat of the Kings of *Israel*) with purpose to murder the King at *Samaria*, the City *Tirzah* refused to open the gates to him. Thereupon he destroyed the City, and all the Coasts thereof, and ript up all the women who were with child. But though he murdered the King, to sit on his Throne, yet he departed not (all his daies) from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin. It doth appear this bloody Tyrant sat not quietly in his new aspired seat: for upon discontents amongst the people, *Pul* King

*the 16. King
of Israel.
2 King. 15.
17.*

*Bloody,
beastly cra-
vity. ver. 16.*

*Vers. 18.**Vers. 19.*

Vers. 20.

wonderful
slavery.

King of *Affyria* took the opportunity of that division to bring up his Army against *Israel*: In this strait *Menahem* gave *Pul* 1000. Talents of silver to be on his side, to confirm the Kingdom in his hand: And *Menahem* exacted it of the people, especially of the wealthiest of them. Oh the woful bondage and slavery *Israel* were now brought to! A bloody Tyrant kills their King, and exacts money from them, to confirm himself in the Throne he got by murder: yet thus he reigned 10. years, about *Anno*

An. 3205 3205.

Pekaiah the 17. King. In the 50. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Pekaiah* the son of *Menahem* began to reign over *Israel*: he departed not from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin: But *Pekah* the son of *Remaliah* a Captain of his conspired against him, and killed him, when he had reigned two years, about

An. 3207 c An. 3207.

Pekah the 18. King. In the 52. year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, *Pekah* began to reign over *Israel*: he departed not from the sins of *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, who made *Israel* to sin. In his daies came *Tiglah Pilneser* King of *Affyria*, and took from him a great part of his Kingdom, even

Here was
murder up-
on murder.

even eight Cities and Countries: and
Hoshea the son of *Elah* conspired against Vers. 27.
Pekah, and slew him, when had reigned
20. years, about An. 3220.

An. 3220

In the 12. year of *Ahaz* King of *Ju-*
dah, *Hoshea* began to reign over *Israel*:
He was bad, but not so bad as the Kings
that were before him. This we must ² King. 17.
believe, because it's sacred Scripture: ^{1, 2.} with
But the Lord would let us know, that ² King. 1.
many of the Kings of *Israel* were more
then bloody Murderers. It is plain *Ho-*
shea did murder *Pekah*, yet stands nine
years before he took the Crown of *Is-*
rael; and became King, about Anno
3229.

Hoshea the
^{19. King of}
Israel, and
Lach.

No King in
Israel for
9. years.

In his time *Shalmanezer* King of *Af-*
syria, came up against him, and *Hoshea* 3, 4, &c.
subjected to him, and paid him tribute as
a sub-King: but the King of *Affyria* not
having his tribute paid for some years,
and finding that *Hoshea* did hold confe-
dracy with the King of *Egypt*, *Shalmane-*
ser shut up *Hoshea* in prison. After which
he brought up his Army, and besieged *Sa-*
maria three years: The siege was laid in ² King. 18.
the 7. year of *Hoshea*, continued the 8. ^{9, 10, &c.}
year, and *Samaria* was taken in the 9. ^{Six the de-}
year of *Hoshea*, which was the 6. year of ^{struction of}
Hezekiah King of *Judah*. This was the

final Captivity of the *Kingdom* and people of *Israe*l, and the sad fruit of their own doings, which is largely exprest by the sacred Pen-man of this History: so that *Israels* destruction, which they brought upon themselves by their vile abominations, was finished about *Anno*

Israels Cap-
tivity.

An. 3238 mun. 3238.

*Thus the word of the Lord spoken by Samuel was made good to the ruine of Israe*l.

1 Sam. 8.

10. 11, &c.

What dreadful miseries these desperate Idolaters and vile Murderers (called Kings) brought upon this people *Israe*l, who were the Lords peculiar people, I leave to sad and serious thoughts. But to gather the better account of these times (which seem greatly to differ, I will here put down a very brief Chronology of the beginning and time of the reign of the Kings of *Judah* and *Israe*l, &c.

Kings of Judah.

IN the 18. year of *Jeroboam*, *Abijam* son of *Reboboam* began to reign, *1 King. 15. 1, 2.* and reigned 3.years, In the 20. year of *Jeroboam*, *Afa* son of *Abijam* reigned, *1 King. 15. 9, 10.* he reigned 41. In

In the 4. year of *Ahab*, *Jehoshaphat* the son of *Aса* began to reign, and continued 25. years, 1 King. 22. 41; 42.

In the 5. year of *Joram*, *Jehoram* the son of *Jehoshaphat* was crowned in his fathers life-time, and reigned 8. years, 2 King. 8. 16, 17.

In the 12. year of *Joram*, the people crowned *Azariah* (the youngest son of *Jehoram*) King, who reigned one year, 2 King. 8. 25, 26.

Athaliah destroy'd the seed Royal, and set up her self, and continuued 7. years, 2 King. 11. 1, 4.

In the 7. year of *Jehu*, *Jehoash* began to reign, and reigned 40. years, 2 King. 12. 1.

In the 2. year of *Joash*, *Amaziah* son of *Joash* King of *Judah* began to reign, and continued 29. years, 2 King. 14. 1, 2: and was then kill'd by a conspiracy, verf. 19.

In the 27. year of *Jeroboam*, all the people took *Azariah*, and made him King in his fathers stead, 2 King. 14. 21. he reigned 52. years, 2 Chro. 26. 3.

Before him *Judah* had no King for 12. years.

In the 2. year of *Pekah*, *Joaham* the son of *Azariah*, or *Uzzah*, began to
E 2 reign

A Map of Monarchy.

reign, and continued 16. years, 2 King. 15. 32, 33. Consider 52. and 2. of *Pekab.*

In the 17. year of *Pekab*, *Ahaz* the son of *Jotham* began to reign, and continued 16. years, 2 King. 16. 1, 2.

In the 3. year of *Hoshea*, *Hezekiah* the son of *Ahaz* began to reign, and reigned 29. years.

Kings of Israel.

IN the 2. year of *Aſa*, *Nadab* the son of *Jeroboam* reigned, 1 King. 15. 28. he reigned 1. year.

In the 3. year of *Aſa*, *Baasha* set up himself King, 1 King. 15. 28. he reigned 24. years, vers. 33.

In the 26. year of *Aſa*, *Elah* the son of *Baasha* reigned, 1 King. 16. 8. he reigned 2. years.

In the 27. year of *Aſa*, *Zimri* set up himself, 1 King. 16. 10. seven daies, vers. 15.

In the 31. year of *Aſa*, *Omri* set up himself, and reigned 12. years, 1 King. 16. 23.

In

In the 38. year of *Asa*, *Ahab* son of *Omri* began to reign, and continued 22. years, 1 King. 16. 29.

In the 17. year of *Jehoshaphat*, *Ahaziah* son of *Ahab* began to reign, and continued part of 2. years, 1 King. 22. 51. and had no son.

In the 18. year of *Jehoshaphat*, *Jehoram* the son of *Ahab* began to reign, and continued 12. years, 2 King. 3. 1.

In the 12. year of *Joram* King of *Israel*, *Jehu* kill'd him, and set up himself, and reigned 28. years, 2 King. 9. and 10. 36.

In the 23. year of *Joash*, *Jehoahaz* the son of *Jehu* began to reign, and continued 17. years, 2 King. 13. 1.

In the 37. year of *Joash*, *Jehoash* the son of *Jehoahaz* began to reign, and continued 16. years, 13. 10.

In the 15. year of *Amaziah*, *Jeroboam* the son of *Jehoash* began to reign, and continued 41. years, 2 King. 14. 23.

In the 38. year of *Azariah*, *Zachariah* the son of *Jeroboam* began to reign, and continued but 6. moneths, 2 King. 14. 13.

In the 39. year of *Azariah*, *Shallum* kill'd *Zachariah*, and set up himself, and reigned one moneth, 2 King. 15. 13. 10.

In the 39. year (or same) of *Azariah*,

A Map of Monarchy.

riah, Menahem kill'd *Shallum*, and set up himself, and continued 10. years, *2 King. 1 h. 14, 17.*

In the 50. year of *Azariah*, *Pekaiyah* son of *Menahem* began to reign, and continued 2. years, *2 King. 15. 23.*

In the 52. year of *Azariah*, *Pekah* kill'd *Pekaiyah*, and set up himself, and reigned 20. years, *2 King. 15. 25, 27.*

In the 12. year of *Ahaz*, *Hoshea* began to reign, and all *Israel* was taken Captives the 9. year of his reign, *2 King. 17. 1, 6. and 18. 10, 11.*

This was the final Captivity of *Israel*.

Thus you have the several Kings of *Judah* and *Israel* gathered up in a few words: but for the better finding out of a true computation of these times, I will yet give them more briefly.

Kings of Judah.

1. <i>Saul</i>	40. years	2888.
2. <i>David</i>	40. years and 6. moneths : he began his reign	2929
3. <i>Solomon</i>	40. years	2969
1. <i>Rehoboam</i>	17. years	2986
2. <i>Abijam</i>	3. years	3989
3. <i>Asa</i>	41. years	3020
4. <i>Jeho-</i>		

After the
Division.

A Map of Monarchy.

55

4. <i>Jehoshaphat</i> 25. years	3045
5. <i>Jehoram</i> 8. years	3053
6. <i>Ahaziah</i> 1. year	3054
7. <i>Ahabiah</i> 7. years	3061
8. <i>Joash</i> 40. years	3100
9. <i>Amaziah</i> 29. years	3129
10. <i>Azariah</i> 52. years	3194
11. <i>Jotham</i> 16. years	3200
12. <i>Ahaz</i> 16. years	3216
13. <i>Hezekiah</i> 29. years	3245

Thus far the Kings of *Judah* have the beginning of their Reigns accounted from the reigns of the Kings of *Israel*, except the four first Kings.

<i>Manasseh</i> 55. years	3300
14. <i>Amon</i> 2. years	3302
15. <i>Josiah</i> 31. years	3333
16. <i>Jehoahaz</i> 3. moneths	
17. <i>Jehoiakim</i> 11. years	3344
18. <i>Jehoiakin</i> 3. moneths	
19. <i>Zedekiah</i> 11. years, which with <i>Zedekiah's reign is</i>	3355

These were Kings of *Judah* after the division, and before, who ended, about
An. m. n. 3355.

By this account, this kingly race lasted 519. with *Saul*, and from *David* 477. years.

Kings of Israel.

1. <i>Jeroboam</i> 22. years: he began his reign with <i>Rehoboam</i>	2969
2. <i>Nadab</i> 1. year	2971
3. <i>Baasha</i> 24. years	3017
4. <i>Elah</i> 2. years	3011
5. <i>Zimri</i> 7. daies	3019
6. <i>Omri</i> 12. years	3031
7. <i>Ahab</i> 22. years	3053
8. <i>Ahaziah</i> 2. years	3055
9. <i>Jehoram</i> 12. years	3067
10. <i>Jehu</i> 28. years	3095
11. <i>Jeboahaz</i> 17. years	3112
12. <i>Jeboash</i> 16. years	3130
13. <i>Jeroboam</i> 41. years	3171
14. <i>Zachariah</i> 6. moneths	3195
15. <i>Shallum</i> one moneth	3195
16. <i>Menahem</i> 10. years	3205
17. <i>Pekaiah</i> 2. years	3207
18. <i>Pekah</i> 20. years	3227
19. <i>Hoshea</i> 9. years	3236

These were the Kings of *Israel* after the division, which began about *Anno m. 2969.* and lasted **267.** years.

The

The Monarchy of Chaldea.

Chaldea is a Country or Province in that part of the World called *Asia*: it hath on the East *Affyria*, on the West *Syria*, on the North *Armenia*, and on the South *Arabia Deserta*.

The chief Cities were, *Ur*, *Erech*, Gen. 10, 8,
Accad, *Carnel*, and *Babel*, or *Babylon*. 10.
Nimrod was the first founder of the Tower of *Babel*, and of the City *Babylon* neer *Euphrates*, and was the first that ever took the title of King, about 150. years after the Flood, and *Anno mundi* 1807.

Belus succeeded in the Kingdom. Be- Note.
Ius was called *Jupiter Babylonicus*; the image of whom was worshiped, and had the name of *Bel* and *Baal*.

Historians give account of the growth of this Monarchy, and record the names of 44. Kings from *Belus*, to *Nebuchadnezzar* the Great, who subdued all *Syria*, part of *Egypt*, and *Judea*: of whom *Daniel* speaks, &c.

Nebuchadnezzar the first of that name, was son to *Merodach-Baladan* Lieute- Slidan, nant.

nant of Babylon, under *Assaradon King of Assyria*. But having his opportunity, he revolted; and overcoming *Assaradon* in the 12. year of his reign, *Merodach* possessed the Empire, and after left *Nebuchadnezzar* his son to reign in his stead. *Nebuchadnezzar* began his reign

Jer. 25.1. in the fourth year of *Jehoiakim King of An. 3346 Judah, Ann. mund. 3346.* In the fourth
2 King. 24. 13, 7. year of his reign, & in the eighth year of the reign of *Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar* made War with *Pharaoh-Necho King of Egypt*, and took all from him (which he had gotten) from the River of *Egypt* unto the River *Euphrates*; and so *Jehoiakim King of Judah* became a servant, and was tributary to *Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon* three years. In the 11. year of *Jehoiakim* he rebelled against the

2 Chro. 36. 6. King of *Babylon*, who came up and bound him in fetters, and carryed him to *Babylon*; and *Jehoiakim* his son reigned in his stead.

2 Kin. 25.1. In the 18. year of *Nebuchadnezzar* he
Jer. 52. 4. came up against *Jerusalem*, and laid siege
5. to it, in the 9. year of *Zedekiah King of Judah*, and took the City in the 11. year of *Zedekiah*, which was the 19. year of *Nebuchadnezzar*. At which time he

2 Chro. 36. 6. made the Temple and City desolate; and this

this was the last and great Captivity of
the Jews, *Anno mundi* 3365.

An. 3365

Sleidan.

In the 23. year of *Nebuchadnezzar*
(when he had subdued the Kings of the
Ammonites, Moabites, &c.) he led his
Army into *Egypt*; and having gotten the
whole Country, *Nebuchadnezzar* be-
gan his Monarchy, and was now the first
of the four Kings. In the second year
of *Nebuchadnezzars* Empire, he had the *Note*.
Dream expounded by *Daniel*, for the 2. *Dan. 2. 38.*
year of his reign as King of *Assyria*, was
17. years before the last Captivity.

After this *Nebuchadnezzar*, reigned as
Emperour of *Babylon* 22. years, and in all
45. which I thus compute: *Nebuchad-
nezzar* began to reign in the fourth year
of *Jehoiakim*: *Jehoiakim* reigned 7. 7.
years more: *Jehoiakin* three moneths,
but was not taken away until the end of 1.
the year.

Zedekiah reigned 11. years: In the 11.
37. year of *Jehoiakins* captivity, *Evil-
merodach* began to reign, *Jer. 52. 31.*
so that *Nebuchadnezzar* had reigned 19.
years, at the captivity, and after sway'd 26.
the Scepter 26. years, in all 45. *which make*

After *Nebuchadnezzar* succeeded *E-
vilmerodach* his son, who reigned 30.
years. I finde Chronologers differ
much

much about the successors of *Evilmerodach*: yet I Judge from the word of the Prophet *Jeremiah*, *Belshazzar* only succeeded 37. years; so that more years of necessity then 30. are to be allowed to *Evilmerodach*, to compleat the 70. years of the Jews Captivity in *Babylon*. Authors speak of others; But the sacred History saith, The Jews were servants to *Nebuchadnezzar*, (and his sons) until the reign of the Kingdom of *Persia*, 3435.

The Monarchy of Media and Persia.

Heylin.

*M*edia and *Persia* are two Regions in *Asia*: *Media* is limitted on the East with *Parthia*, on the West with *Armenia*, on the South with *Persia*, on the North with the *Caspian Sea*.

The chief Cities of old in this Country, were *Laodicea*, *Appamia*, *Rhaga*, *Tauris*.

Persia is bounded on the East with the River *Indus*, on the West with the Persian Gulf, on the North with the Caspian Sea, on the South with the main Ocean.

Persia

Perſia hath 10. ſeveral Provinces, and many Cities, of which as chief were *Perſopolis, Casbin and Sufis.*

Media and *Perſia* were diſtinct King-
doms, but were united under *Cyrus* King
of *Perſia*, which after became the ſecond
Monarchy.

This Kingdome is ſignified by the
breast and arms of Silver, in *Nebuchad- Dan. 2.32.
nezzers* image. But in regard *Cyrus*
was the chief King and Monarch, and yet
the taking of the Kingdom of *Babylon* is
given to *Darius* King of the *Medes*, it's
necessary to reconcile this in the first *Dan. 5.31,*
place. *32.*

Darius of the *Medes* (call'd *Cyaxares*
the ſon of *Aſtyages*) or as *Daniel* nam'd
him *Ahasuerus*) the eighth King of the *Dan. 9. 1.*
Medes, being old, and having no ſon,
and withal finding his Souldiers uncon-
ſtant to him; *Darius* gave *Mandana* his
daughter unto *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*, who
was his ſisters ſon, and joyned him in
the Government with him, and ſoun-
ted the Kingdoms of *Media* and *Perſia*:
but how long time they reigned toge-
ther, is not certain. *Darius* called to his
help, *Cyrus* his ſon in law, and at that
time won the moſt mighty City of *Baby-
on*, and ſo brought the Empire to *Media*
and

and *Persia*. This Victory is given to
Dan. 5. 31. *Darius* as the chief in Government, and
aged about 62. years, who (it's thought)
lived not passing one year after this Vi-
ctory, and then *Cyrus* came to be sole
Emperor of *Persia*, where began the se-
cond Monarchy.

Historians agree not about the Kings
of *Persia*, neither for number, names or
times of their Reigns; neither need we
much to seek after them, sith now the
Computation of times falls into *Daniels*
Numbers. Therefore I will forbear to
set down any of them, but refer the Rea-
der to a further view of these, in the
Annotations I give upon *Dan. 9.*

Mar. 2.12. Sleidan.
But all Writers with one consent a-
gree, That *Alexander* son of *Philip*
King of *Macedon* made War against
Darius, and overcame him in three Batt-
tels, where *Alexander* took *Darius* his
Mother, his Wife and Children; but *Dar-*
ius himself was murthered by his own
Souldiers in flying to save himself. So
the Empire of *Persia* had its end, and
was translated to *Grecia*.

The Monarchy of Grecia.

Grecia or Greece is a Country in Europe, bounded on the East with the Ægean Sea, the Hellespont on the West, Italy and the Adriatique Sea, on the North with Mount Henus, on the South with the Jonian Sea. Greece is parted into Provinces, Peloponnesus, Athalia, Epirus, Albania, Macedonia, Mignonia, and Thracia.

Peloponnesus is in compass 600. miles, and rounded with the Sea ; only it joyns to the main Country by a neck of land of five miles in breadth.

1. Peloponnesus contains five Countries, and many Cities, of which were Lacedemon, in Laconia, and Corinth.

2. Achaia contains seven Countries, and beautified with many Cities, of which was famous Athens in Attica, Thebes in Boetia, Delphos in Phocis, Le panto in Lacris.

3. Epirus was famous (amongst other things) for Mount Pindus.

4. Albania.

5. Macedonia had also Countries and Cities,

Cities. This Province was famous for the Birth of *Alexander the great.*

6. *Migdonia:* this Province hath many Cities, of which are *Apollonia, Neapolis, and Thessalonica.*

7. *Thracie,* in which are the famous Cities of *Adrianopolis, and Constantinople.* *Grecia* continued a Kingdome for the reign of 22. Kings to *Alexander the great*, who became Monarch of the World.

Alexander son to Philip King of Macedonia, in the 7. year of his reign fully overthrew *Darius of Persia*, and brought the Empire to *Grecia*, and after reigned Monarch 5. years, some say 7. years. It is said that *Alexander* reigned 12. years, but it's supposed 12. years as King of *Macedon*, not as Emperour of *Grecia*. But *Alexander* going to *Babylon*, there died of an Ague, others say of Poyson, at 30. years of age. However, in this sicknes perceiving he should dye, He called his servants, such as were honourable, and had been brought up with him from his youth, and parted his Kingdom among them whilst he was yet alive. Of which the chief are these four: *Selucus* had *Syria, Ptolomens Egypt, Antigonus Asia the less*, and *Cassander* had *Macedonia:*

Scriptures
Harmony.
Mat: 1.7.

Sleidan.

Mar. 1.5,6.
Dan. 11.2.

donia: All these put Crowns upon themselves, and each affecting Soverainty over the rest, they soon fell to great and continual Wars amongst themselves: but the main conflicts were between the Kings of *Syria & Egypt*, call'd by *Daniel*, The Kings of the North and South, *Dan. 11.* This was the third Kingdom represented in *Nebuchadnezzar's* image, &c. and in *Daniel* vision by, &c. But amongst all these I will only mention the Race of the Syrian Kings, as most fit for us to consider, and giveth the most light to understand the *11. Chap. of Daniel*.

Syria hath on the East *Euphrates*, on *Heylin*. the West the Mediterranean Sea, on the South *Palestine* or *Canaan*, and on the North *Cilicia* and other parts of the lesser *Asia*. This Country is thought (in part or in whole) to be the very place of Paradise, the Garden of *Eden*. *Syria* ^{Paradise.} contains three Provinces. 1. *Phœnicia*, lying upon *Canaan*, where are these Cities; *Ptolomais, Sarepta, Sidon, Tyrus*. 2. Province is *Cœlosyria*, the chief City of which, was *Damascus* the Royal seat: and of these Kings of *Syria*, Scriptures speak much. The 3. Province is *Syro-Phœnicia*, whose chief Cities were *Berius, Aleppo, or Sabab, Biblis, Tripolis*,

A Map of Monarchy.

and *Antiochia*. There was also *Palmyra*, which was a City and Province. The Kings of this Country were as follows.

Heylin.

Selucus Nicanor was the first King of *Syria*, and reigned 32. years.

2. *Antiochus Soter* 19. years.

3. *Antiochus Theos* 15. years.

4. *Selucus Gallinicus* 20. years.

5. *Selences Ceraunius* 3. years.

6. *Antiochus Magnus* 36. years.

7. *Selucus Philopater* 12. years.

8. *Antiochus Epiphanes* son to *Antiochus Magnus* succeeded his brother *Selucus*, and is the vile person *Daniel* speaks of, *Dan. 11. 21.* and that wicked root *Antiochus* (surnamed) *Epiphanes*, son of *Antiochus* the King, and he reigned in the 137. year of the Kingdom of the Greeks, *1 Mac. 1. 10.* On the 15. day of the month *Casten* (by the Romans, *November*), in the 145. year of the Grecian Kingdom, they set the abomination of desolation upon the Altar, and burnt the books of the Law, *1 Mac. 1. 54. &c.*

joseph. Antiq. 12. lib. 7. chap. Dan. 8. 9. to 12. Thus *Antiochus* prevailed against the Jews, and fulfilled the word of the Lord spoken by *Daniel*: but the Lord again appearing in mercy to a few of his own people, (who had kept themselves from

from the abominations of those evil times, and deeply mourned over the sins and sufferings of their brethren, and especially the woful desolations of the Temple and worship of God) gave them ^{1 Mac. 4.} a glorious deliverance from the Armies ^{41,52.} of *Antiochus*, and liberty again to restore the pure worship of God. This news being brought to *Antiochus*, he was astonished; and lying down upon his bed, fell sick with grief, and in his trouble lamented his cruelty against the Jewes, whom he destroyed without cause; acknowledging the just hand of the Lord was upon him for it. So giving order for the education of his son, he died in the ^{1 Mac. 6.16} 149. year of the Kingdom of *Grecia*, and in all reigned ^{12.} years.

9. *Antiochus* named *Eupater* succeeded *Antiochus Epiphanes* his father in the Kingdom, and reigned two years.

10. *Demetrius* son of *Selencus* came from *Rome*, and gathered an Army whereby he surprized *Antiochus* in his Palace, and reigned in his stead ^{1 Mac. 7.1.} ^{and 10.50.} 9. years.

11. *Alexander* the son of *Antiochus Epiphanes* got an Army, and came against *Demetrius*, who had slain his brother *Eupater*, and possessed the Kingdom, and in a set battel, *Alexander* overthrew the

A Map of Monarchy.

Army of *Demetrius*, where he also was slain, and *Alexander* sat upon the Throne. When *Alexander* was now established in the Kingdom, he sent Embassadors to *Ptolomy King of Egypt*, to make a league of amity with him, and to give him *Cleopatra* his daughter to wife. *Ptolomy King of Egypt* seemed to rejoice in the motion, and appointed *Ptolomais* to be the place of their meeting for to accomplish the Marriage; which was done with great glory. But both these Kings hearts were to do mischief (and according to *Daniels Prophesie*) they spake lies at one Table: for *Ptolomy* went about through deceit to get *Alexanders* Kingdom, and joyn it to his own.

12. In the 165. year, *Demetrius Nicænor*, son of *Demetrius*, who was overcome by *Alexander*, came out of *Crete* with an Army against *Alexander*: but *Ptolomy King of Egypt* having by deceit got into many of *Alexanders* Cities, left *Gatifons* therein, and in the meantime offers a league with *Demetrius*, and to give his daughter *Cleopatra* to him, (whom he had given before to *Alexander*) which was done. Thus *Ptolomy* quieted *Demetrius*, and so took the opportunity to set the Crown of *Asia* and *Egypt*

*1 Mac. 10.
51.*

Dan. 11. 27

*1 Mac. 10.
67.*

*1 Mac. 11. 8,
9, 10.*

Egypt both upon his own head. When Alexander heard of this, he came with his Army out of Cilicia, and made War with Ptolomy, but was worsted; and flying into Arabia, Zabdiel the Arabian took off Alexanders head, and sent it to Ptolomy: but Ptolomy died the third day after, and so Demetrius came to the Crown in the 167 year of the Kingdom.

Demetrius Nicanor came thus to the Kingdom, yet enjoyed little peace: for Tryphon, who had been of Alexanders party, finding Demetrius his Army murmuring against him, set up Antiochus the son of Alexander, and lay sore upon Sinialcus the Arabian to deliver young Antiochus, that he might reign in his fathers Head. At last Tryphon got Antiochus Crowned; and drawing unto him many Souldiers who were discontented from Demetrius, won Antioch, and so got much power. All this was done in policy by Tryphon: for when opportunity served, he kill'd Antiochus, and set the Crown upon his own head: by this means Demetrius was full of trouble all his days; and going with his Army towards Media to get help to fight with Tryphon, Ar-saces King of Persia smote his Host, and took Demetrius prisoner, in the year of the Kingdom 172.

F 3 I 3. An-

Mac. 11.
17, 18, 19

Mac. 11.
38, 39, 40,
54, 55.

Here was
killing to
get a Crown
1 Mac. 13.
31, 32. and
14. 1, 2, 3.

^{1 Mac. 15.} **13.** *Antiochus Sidetes* son of *Deme-*
^{10, 11, 12,} *trius* the King, gathered a great Army
^{13, 14.} in the Isles of the Sea, to recover his
 Kingdom from *Tryphon*. He came up in
 the 174. year, at which time most of
Tryphons forces left him, and joyned
 with *Antiochus*. *Tryphon* seeing trou-
 bles coming upon him, fled to the City
Dora, where *Antiochus* laid siege against
 him with an Army of 120000. foot and
 8000. horsemen, and beset the Town by
 Land and Sea. But *Tryphon* got away,
^{Ver. 37, 39} ^{1 Mac. 16.} and went by Sea to *Oethosias*: and the
^{8, 9.} King pursued him. At this time *Anti-*
ochnus brake his Covenant with the Jews,
 and made War upon them; where *Judas*
 was slain. Yet *John* his brother pursued
 the Victory, and gave an utter overthrow
 to the Army of *Antiochus*. How long
Antiochus reigned, is not left certain; but
 he is thought to reign 3. years.

14. *Antiochus Pius* 12. years.

15. *Demetrius Nicanor* 4. years.

16. *Alexander* 2. years.

17. *Antiochus Gryphius* 29. years.

There now arose much strife amongst
 the Nations, which continued about 10.
 years: but the Syrians (to end the strife
 amongst the Princes) chose *Tygranes*
 King of *Armenia*, to govern them, who
 reigned

reigned about 18. years. And now the Syrian Monarchy being thus weakened through strife and division, Pompey the Roman General came up with an Army, overcame Tygranes, conquered Syria, and brought all in subjection to the Roman Empire, about *Ann. mund. 3902.*

A View of the Roman Empire.

This Empire had it's Original from *Rome*, as is well known. *Italy* is a Country in this part of the World called *Europe*, and lies thus : *Italy* is bounded with the *Ionian* and *Adriatique* Seas, except towards *France* and *Germany*, from whom it is parted by the *Alps*. This Region was distinguished into four parts. 1. *Hesperia*, 2. *Latium*, 3. *Ansonia*, and 4. *Oenotria*. Of all the Cities wherewith *Italy* was beautified, *Rome* had the first place, and became Mistress of the World. This City is supposed to be founded by *Romulus* and *Rhemus*, in the reign of *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, about *Ann. mund. 3230.* This City in her glory spread her lines to the compass Romes first building, about Anno mun. 3230.

Sleidan.

Funke.

Dan. 7. 7.

Rev. 12. 3.
Rev. 17. 9.
12.Rome built
upon seven
hills.Rome had
7. several
Govern-
ments.
Abbor.

of 50. miles : But this City felt the fury of the *Gaules*, and by them was laid in heaps. So that now *Rome* standeth lower upon the Bank of *Tiber*, and is drawn into narrower bounds. This Empire hath (according to *Daniels Prophesie*,) differed greatly from the other three, and in nothing more then in the several changes of Government : yet as the Lord described to *Daniel* this fourth and last earthly Kingdom in several parts and properties, it is apparent that no City or Empire of the World hath answered the Vision, like this of *Rome*. *Daniel's* fourth beast is described with 10. horns ; but *John* in the Revelation having a Vision of the same beast, saw him with seven heads, and ten horns : where the Holy Ghost there interpreteth the seven heads to be seven mountains, and the ten horns, ten Kings. Both which, time hath proved true in *Rome*. First, *Rome* in her plantation was built upon seven hills, which are thus named and numbered.

1. *Palatinus*. 2. *Capitolinus*. 3. *Vimi-
nalis*. 4. *Aventinus*. 5. *Exquelinus*. 6. *Cae-
lius*. 7. *Quirinalis*. Secondly, *Rome* hath been eminent for seven changes in the Government of the Empire, every of which in their time had Supreme Authority.

thority. 1. By Kings. 2. Consulls. 3. Decemviri. 4. Dictators. 5. Tribunes. 6. Senate. 7. Emperours or *Cæsars*. But though ambition and avarice did cause these changes in the Roman State, yet the word of the Lord hath been fulfill'd in it and upon it, that there is little to be accorplished. I shall wholly pass over the State of *Rome* under all these former Governments, and onely speak to the Imperial.

When the Romans had ended their *war*, War in *France*, Civil War arose amongst themselves between *Julius Cæsar*, and *En. Pompey* his kinsman. *Pompey* and *Cæsar* were both Roman Generals, and had great interest in the people. But *Pompey* laying his design to get into sole power, would have *Cæsar* put out of his Consulship, unlesse he would disband his Army. *Cæsar* could not think himself safe to disniis his Souldiers: yet did offer, that he would do it, if *Pompey* would do the like. Yet this equal motion not being accepted, *Cæsar* presently speeded to his Army in *France*, marched into *Italy*, and there possessed himself of divers strong Holds. This news being brought to *Pompey*, he rallied his Army, and gave Battel to *Cæsar*.

But in this
Fight

A false friend.

Fight Pompey's Army was routed, and Pompey himself fled into Egypt. But where Pompey looked for requital of former kindness, his low estate was now despised, and Ptolomy King of Egypt fearing uprores in his Country by harbouring Pompey, he caused Pompey to be treacherously slain, and so Cesar came to sole power.

In the 5. year of this Civil War, *Julius Cesar* returned to *Rome*: and now enemies being vanquished abroad, and the people pacified at home, *Julius Cesar* had the honour of Dictator; but having the power of the sword, he assumed Supreme Authority to himself, chose Senators of his own party, and conferred honours and Offices of the Weale-publike, upon whom he pleased. By this usurpation, *Cesar* was lost much in the affections of the people in general, and hated by divers. So that conspiracies were made against him, and at last he was murdered in the Senate, the 15. of March, the 5. moneth after he came to *Rome*, by those he had shewn great kindness to. The Roman Monarchy here took beginning, and from hence I intend to trace the Emperours so long as the Roman Empire lasted, and give a view to the world what

what beastly Monsters most of them were, according to the Visions of them to *Daniel*.

After the death of *Julius Cæsar*, *Oetius Augustus* An. mun. *Augustus*, *Cæsar's* sister's son, drew first Emp. the Souldiers after him, and pretended of Rome. to put himself into Arms for the Weale-
pu like. At this time the Government 3848. of *Triumviri* were established, and the Rule given to *Augustus*, and two of his friends. But the greedy ambition of sole Authority engendred strife amongst the three Governors. *M. Lepidus* was soon deposed, for conspiring against *Augustus*. And not long, after *Augustus* made War upon *Antonius*, (who had married the sister of *Augustus*) for putting her away, and marrying the Queen of *Egypt*. In this War *Augustus* overcame, and made *Antonius*, and *Cleopatra* his new wife, to kill themselves. And thus *Augustus* came to the Empire of *Rome*. Historians say, Our Saviour Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin, in the 42. year of the reign of *Augustus*. That Christ was born in the reign of *Augustus*, the Scripture assures us; but to finde out the particular year of his reign, we must consult Chronologers. *John Sleidan* saith, It was the 29. year of *Augustus*

*The birth of
Christ. 3891
Luk. 2. 1.*

ftus, &c. Yet these may be thus reconciled: accounting 13. years of *Augustus* his reign as *Triumviri*, and 29. in sole Government as Emperour, the birth of Christ falls in the 42. year of *Augustus*; after which he reigned 14. years, and in all 56. and died *Anno Christ. 15.*

An. 15.

Tiberius
the 2. Emp.
Sleidan.

Luk. 3. 1,
21, 23.
Mat. 3. 13.
and 4. 1,
19.
*Christ's
Bapt. and
Death.*

Cytreus.

An. 37.

Caius Caligula
Emperour.

After *Augustus*, *Tiberius* (his son in law) took the Empire. At first he seemed hard to be perswaded to accept the Crown, and for some time did nothing of moment without the Senate. But when he was well settled in the Throne, he did what he pleased. In the 15. year of *Tiberius*, Jesus Christ was Baptized, and entered upon his publike Ministry, and suffered death in the 18. or beginning of the 19. of the reign of *Tiberius*. *Cytreus* upon the 21. of *Mat.* hath it thus: Our Saviour Christ Jesus, when he had lived here on earth 33. years, and something more, suffered death for the Salvation of mankinde the 25. day of *March*, in the 18. year of the reign of *Tiberius*. In his reign also *Steven* was stoned, *John Baptist* beheaded, and *Paul* calle^t. In all, *Tiberius* reigned 22. years, and odd moneths, *An. Christ. 37.* *Caius Caligula* now took the Imperial Scepter: This Emperour abounded in cruelty,

cruelty, Idolatry, and pride ; forgetting he was but dust, he claimed to himself the honour of God, causing the people to pray to him, and dedicated the Lords holy Temple in *Jerusalem* (never before so defiled) to new *Caius*, as a famous God. In the time of *Caius*, Pilate who past sentence of death upon Christ, fell into a tormenting disease, and to end his misery kill'd himself : Also *Herod* that headed *John* was put down and banished: *Caius* himself was also slain by his own Guard, when he had reigned 3. years and 10 moneths, *An. 42.*

Euseb.

*The misera-
ble end of
Pilate, who
condemned
Jesus Christ.*

An. 42.

Claudius Uncle to *Caius* came next to the Throne : He was a great Warrior, and reduced many Countries to obedience to the Roman Scepter ; amongst others, this Nation of *England*, and married his daughter to *Arviragus* the King : and in memory of that great solemnity, he built *Kaerlow*, now *Glocester*, *An. 44.* When *Claudius* had borne the Crown 13. years, 8. moneths, and 20. daies, he died, *An. 56.*

*Claudius
the 4. Em-
peror.*

*Flor. Hist.
Euseb.*

An. 56.
*Nero the 5.
Emperor.*

Nero took the next turn : He past the former part of his reign quietly. But after he was settled, he fell into abominable wickedness ; his malice carried him beyond the bounds of humanity, that he

tor-

*The first per-
secution.*

tormented to death his own mother, his brethren, and his wife. *Nero* (to all other evils) raised the first persecution against the Christians : In this persecution *Peter* and *Paul* the Apostles suffered Martyrdom, and by this means the Gospel was much spread ; at which time it's said, The Gospel was brought into *Eng-*
land by *Joseph of Arimathea*. Upon the cruelty of *Nero*, divers Countries rebelled, and great troubles were raised in the Roman State : but to prevent a deserved death by the sentence of the Senate, *Nero* became his own executioner, when he had reigned 13. years and 8. daies,

An. 69. *An. 69.*

*Galba the
6. Emperor.*

The Empire at the death of *Nero* was in great disorder, and the Sword bare the greatest sway. By this means *Galba* was set upon the Throne ; yet he kept it but 7. moneths and 7. daies, but was beheaded.

*Otho the 7.
Emperour.* *Otho* succeeded *Galba*, yet he continued his honour but for 3. moneths, and he was slain.

*Vitellius
the 8. Em-
perour.*

Vitellius took the next turn, who was Emperor but 8. moneths, and he was dispatched.

*Vespasian
the 9. Em-
perour.*

Vespasian being now General of the Roman Armies sent against the Jewes, the

the Army proclaimed *Vespatian* Empe-
rour of *Rome*. Hereupon the Empe-
rour left the Government of the Army
to his son *Titus*, and himself returned to
Rome. At this time the Lord fulfilled
the word of Prophesie in a great mea-
sure upon the Jewes: for under *Titus*, Je-
rusalem was sacked, the Temple burnt,<sup>Jerusalem
destroy'd by
fire and
sword.</sup> and the most dreadful slaughter of the
miserable Jewes, that ever happened to
them, or any other people, the 8. day of
September, An. 73. In the reign of *Ves-
patian*, *Timothy* was put to death at *E-
phesus*, by the worshippers of *Diana*. *Ves-
patian* reigned 10. years, and died of a
Lask, *An. 81.*

Titus succeeded his father *Vespatian*, *Titus the*
and reigned two years and two moneths, ^{10.}

An. 83.

Domitian second son to *Vespatian*, fol- *Domitian*
lowed his brother *Titus*. *Domitian* be-<sup>the 11. Em-
perour.</sup> gan the second persecution against the ^{The secon-}
Christians in his fathers reign, but pro- ^{persecution.}
secuted it when he came to the Empire.
Domitian was taken into Government
with his brother *Titus*, whom he soon
murdered; and falling from one wicked-
ness to another, in the hight of his sin,
he caused himself to be worshipped as
God. This vile monster respected nei-
ther

*The Reve-
lation given
to John.*

*Rev. 1. 9.
Euseb.*

*Peace to the
Church.*

Dorotheus.

*Trajan the
13. Emper.*

*The third
persecution.*

ther estate, age, or sex, but exercised great cruelty to all. In his time the Apostle *John* was put into a vessel of boiling oyl, but the Lord miraculously preserving his life, after which he was banished into the Isle *Parmos*, where he had the Revelation. After *Domitian* had shed much bloud, he was murdered, and his Corps mangled by his own servants, when he had reigned 15. years, *An. 98.*

*Nerva the
12. Emper.* *Nerva* was now called to the Empire. At this time the Senate made void all the honours conferred by *Domitian*, and proclaimed liberty to all in exile: By which *John* was restored in the first year of *Nerva*, and openly preached the Gospel. *John* lived to the age of 120. years; and going into a grave which he had made with his own hands, he laid himself down and slept with the Lord. *Nerva* reigned 1. year and 4. moneths, *Anno 100.*

*Trajan a Spaniard (the adopted son of
Nerva) had the Crown. Trajan was
very fair in the first part of his reign, but
about the 10. year of his reign he began
the third bloody persecution against the
Christians. Trajan died of a Lask when
he had reigned 19. years and 6. moneths.
*An. 118.**

Ælius

~~Ælius Adrianus~~ succeeded in the Empire, and for some time continued the persecution against the Christians, but after gave them their liberty. In the 18. year of his reign, he sent an Army into *Judea* against the Jewes who had revolted, and by woful slaughters they were overcome, and banished their own Country, so that by the Emperours decree, the Jewes were not to come so neer *Judea*, as to stand upon the top of an hill, and look to their own native Country. At this time the Jewes were dispersed, that unto this day they have not been a Nation, nor enjoyed the common priviledge of Laws and Government amongst themselves as a Commonwealth. And upon this dispersion of the Jewes, *Jerusalem* was dedicated to idol-worship; the worship of God, the dayly sacrifice wholly ceased, and *Jerusalem* called by the name of *Ælia*, after the Emperours own name. In all, *Adrian* reigned 21 years, and died *An.*

The Jewes dispersion, &c. Ann. 136.

Euseb. Joseph.

139.

Antoninus Pius was next chosen to the Empire by the Senate, upon the desire of *Adrian*. He lived peaceably, and died in the 23. year of his reign, *Anno 162.*

An. 139.

Pius the 15. Emperour.

An. 162.

*Verus the Antoninus Verus succeeded his father
16. Emperour, raised ^{Pius} in the Empire, but not in his piety
the fourth or peaceableness. He raised the fourth
persecution against the Christians, and
An. 181. continued 19. years, An. 181.*

*Commodus Commodus came next to Imperial Rule:
the 17. Emp. He continued the former persecution;
but the Lord doing a miracle upon the
prayers of his people, the Emperour staid
that persecution. Commodus reigned
13. years, and died by poyson, Anno*

An. 194. 194.

*Pertinax Pertinax succeeded in the Empire.
the 18. Emp. He was a friend to Christians, and in his
time the Church had peace, and flouri-
shed much. Pertinax reigned but 6.
moneths.*

*Severus the Severus took the Scepter. He was fa-
19. Emp. vorable to the Christians, for ten years;
raised the but being stirred up against them by ma-
fifth perse- licious accusations, he raised the fifth
cution. persecution. He reigned 18. years, and*

An. 212. died at York, An. 212.

*Caracalla Caracalla succeeded his father Severus
the 20. Em- in the Empire, and in his persecution of
perour. the Christians, but was slain when he had
reigned 7. years and 6. moneths, Anno*

An. 210. 210.

*Macrinus Macrinus succeeded, and died in the
21. first year, An. 221.*

Antoninus

Antonius Heliogabalus reigned 4 years, An. 225. *Heliogabalus* the 23. Emp.

Alexander Severus took the next turn. He was a valiant Warrior, and reduced divers Countries to obedience : *sleidan.* But going against the Germans, he was slain by his own Souldiers, when he had reigned 13. years, An. 238. An. 238.

Maximinus succeeded *Alexander*. He began the 6. persecution upon the Christians, and his main design was upon the Teachers, thinking thereby the better to root out Religion. *Maximinus* did subject some Countries to the Roman Empire, but for his cruelty the Souldiers hated him, and in his absence chose *Gordianus* Emperour, whom the Senate confirmed. *Maximinus* thus deposed, thought upon revenge, and raising what strength he could, laid siege to *Aqmeia*. But the Senate sent out an Army against him, and both *Maximinus* and his son were presently slain by his own Souldiers, in 3. year of his reign, An. 241. An. 241.

Gordianus was now established in the Emperial seat ; yet after by the Treason of *Philip* chief Governour under *Gordianus*, *Gordianus* was betray'd and murdered by his own Souldiers, in the 6. year of his reign, An. 247. An. 247.

Philip the
26.

An. 254. reigned 7. years, *An. 254.*

Decius the
27. Emp.

Euseb.
Sleidan.

An. 255. *An. 255.*

Gallus the
28. Emp.

Sleidan.

An. 257. he had reigned about a year, *An. 257.*

Amilianus the 29. Emp. *Amilianus* was next to succeed; but while *Gallus* and he were contending for the Crown, another Army which lay about the *Alps*, called *Valerian* (a man of a Noble family) to the Imperial dignity.

Where-

Philip now ascended the throne, but was paid in his own coyn, when he had

reigned 7. years, *An. 254.*

Decius was now chosen to be Emperour by the Army. He raised the seventh persecution against the Christians.

He left the Government of the Publike Weale to the Senate, and went forth to War against the Scythians; but both he and his son were traiterously slain, when he had reigned something more then a year, *An. 255.*

Gallus was presently made Emperour by the Army; and the better to keep his new Crown, made a dishonourable peace with the Scythians. But *Amilianus* Governour of *Mysia* stirred up the Souldiers to prosecute the War against the Scythians, who were put to flight, and hereupon the Souldiers made him Emperour. This stirred *Gallus*, who forthwith raised an Army against *Amilianus* his competitor: but in that battel *Gallus* was slain, & so ended the strife, when

he had reigned about a year, *An. 257.*

Amilianus the 29. Emp. while *Gallus* and he were contending for the Crown, another Army which lay about the *Alps*, called *Valerian* (a man of a Noble family) to the Imperial dignity.

Where-

Whereupon *Amilianus* his Souldiers soon took away his life, when he had held the Throne but 3. moneths, and joyned with the new Emperour.

Valerian now settled in the Empire, took *Gallienus* his son into Government with him. At first, *Valerian* greatly favoured the Christians, and had many in his Court. But after being incensed against them by an Egyptian Enchanter, raised the eighth persecution, about An. 259. Yet the righteous God made him feel the smart of Tyranny. *Valerian* going to War against the *Persians*, was taken prisoner, where he was made the Kings foot-stool when he got upon his horse, and after flead alive and salted, and so ended this miserable life.

Clarks
Martyr.

Gallienus left in Government, still continued Emperour; but he gave himself up to his pleasure, and neglected the Publike Weale, by which many Provinces took their opportunity to provide for their own safety, and set up Emperours of their own. In his reign also the Gothes made invasions upon the Romans: all which together, *Gallienus* grew into hatred, and was soon slain. Yet it is said, *Gallienus* stayed the persecution against the Christians, about An. 31. Euseb.

An. 262. and with his father kept the
An. 272. Imperial Throne 15. years, *An. 272.*

Claudius *Claudius* next had the Empire. But His
the 32. *Emp.* storians agree not in the time of his
reign, or who succeeded; therefore I follow Mr. *Heylin*, who gives to *Claudius*

An. 272. one year, *An. 272.*

Quintilius *Quintilius* had the Throne for one
us 33. year, and left it, *An. 273.*

Aurelius *Aurelianus* then took his turn. At
the 34. *Emp.* first he favoured the Christians, but after
The ninth persecution, raised the ninth persecution against
and how it them. It is said, When this Emperour
was sud-
denly stayed.
Euseb.

Aurelianus was about to sign his Edict against the
Christians, the Lord stroke that arm, that
he could not write his name: upon
which he was so terrified, that he stay'd
that persecution; and after this sign from
heaven, the Church had peace through
divers Emperours reigns. *Aurelius* was
a valiant Warriour, and subdued di-
vers Provinces to the Roman State. Yet
was after murdered by pretending
friends, when he had reigned 6. years,

An. 278.

The Empire After *Aurelius*, the Empire was
vacant. After *Aurelius*, the Empire was va-
cant, and no Emperour chosen for some
time: which never happened from *Ro-
mulus* to that instant. Yet at length
Tacitus 35 *Tacitus* was chosen Emperour, and rei-
gned 6. moneths.

Flori-

Florianus then took the Scepter, and *Florianus* held it 80. daies. 36.

Probus was chosen to the Empire, as *Probus the* some say, By the nomination of *Tacitus*, 37. *Emp.* and confirmed both by the Army and Senate. He by his wisdom so settled the Nations in such peace, that on a time he said, We shall not shortly need Armies or Garisons. But this speech of the *Euseb.* Emperour so greatly offended the Soldiers, that they consulted new troubles; and not long after, *Probus* died, when he had held the Crown 6. years, *An. 286.*

Carus succeeded *Probus*. He took *Carus the* into Government with him his two 38. sons, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*: *Carus* *Numerianus the 39.* soon died, and *Numerianus* following the Wars, was slain by his father in law. Upon this, *Dioclesian* was chosen Emperour, and raised an Army against *Carianus*; but in battel *Carianus* lost his life, when all three Empe- 40. *Euseb.* rours had reigned but 3. years, *Anno Sleidan.* 289.

Dioclesian now succeeded in the Em- *Dioclesian* pire; and finding troubles and tumults the 14. *Emp.* arising in many places, he took *Maxi-* *The division* *minian* into Government with him, and *of the Em-* divided the Empire into East and West. *pire.* That the Publike Weale might be yet

more stable, and better ordered, *Dioclesian* adopted *Galerius* to succeed him, and *Maximinian* chose *Constantius Chlorus* to follow him: Yet *Galerius* was sent to command in the East, and *Constantius* kept the West. These Emperours by this Policy kept peace at home, and got Victories abroad, by which they were exceedingly lift up in pride. In such height was *Dioclesian*, that he would be worshipped as God. And to the rest of his sin, he raised the tenth persecution against the Christians, which rose very high. In the 19. year of his reign, neer the Feast of *Easter*, the Emperour sent out his Edict, by which he commanded all Churches to be laid even with the ground, the holy Scriptures to be burnt, the Pastours of Churches first to be imprisoned, and then forced to offer sacrifice to idols, or suffer death, &c. It cannot be said, how much Christian bloud was shed in a little time. Yet the righteous God suffered not these bloody persecutors to go in peace to their graves. In the 20. year of these Emperours Government, they grew weary of their honours, and resigned their Imperial trust to their Companions. But *Maximinus* grew mad, and hanged himself:

*Dioeclesian
worshipped
as God.
The tenth
persecution.*

*Scriptures
burnt.*

*The woful
end of per-
secutors.*

self : And *Dioclesian* fell into a horrible Disease , his intrails and flesh rotting, *Euseb.* with innumerable lice swarming upon him, and so wasted away, *An. 309.* An. 309.

Though now the Empire be divided into East and West, or West and East ; I shall only follow the Western Empire, and speak only of the Eastern Emperours occasionally, as this History requires.

Constantius now Emperour of the Constanti-West, had his abode in *England*, and us the 4². married *Helena*, daughter of King *Coel.* Emp. of Rome.

Constantius was greatly affected with Religion, and the worship of God, which he much promoted; but in the 7. year of his Government, after the Resignation of the former Emperours, he departed this life at *York*, *An. 316.*

Constantius being now dead, *Galerius* Emperour of the East adopted *Severus* and *Maximinus* to succeed next in Government. In the interim, the Nobles and Souldiers at *Rome* elected *Maxentius* to be Emperour. Upon this, great troubles did arise ; and to quiet both the parties up in arms, the Nobility called *Constantine* son of *Constantius* out of *France*, to deliver *Rome* from the Tyranny of *Maxentius* : *Constantine* forthwith drew into *Italy* with his Army, where

Constan-
tine the
great the
43. Emp.
Sleidan.
Socrates.

where he got the first Battel, and after totally routed *Maxentius* neer to *Rome*. *Constantine* was Proclaimed Emperour after the death of his father in *England*: But now he had overcome his enemies, he was established in the Imperial Throne.

Constantine bearing great affection to *Licinius*, took him into Government, and married his sister *Constantia* to him, out of this respect, that *Licinius* favoured the Christians. But after some time his hypocrisy was discovered, and it appeared that he intended secretly to murder *Constantine*, and to raise persecution against the Christians. Yet the All-wise God prevented the one, and stay'd the other begun : For this malicious bloody cruelty being brought to light, *Constantine* went against *Licinius*, overcame him, and after ruled alone. *Constantine* now settled the afflicted Church in much peace, and the Romans gave him the title of *Constantine the Great*.

It is Historied by *Socrates*, That when *Constantine* was drawing up of his Army to relieve *Rome* from the Tyranny of *Maxentius*, that he was yet unsettled in Religion : But in the day-time there appeared a lightsome Pillar in the heavens

vens like a Cross, with this inscription,
In this overcome. But this appearance
was of these Greek characters χρ, which
are the name of Christ; As *Euseb.* This In the life
of Constantine.
lib.1.c.2.z.
25. at first amazed the Emperour: Yet he
being assured by the testimony of others
as well as himself, of the reality of the
vision, *Constantine* did fully believe in
Christ, and in that strength prospered.

I will not spot paper with reciting the
Popish fables reported of *Constantine*.
But without question, he was a pious
and peacable man, and did much for the
Church of God. He was converted to Socrates.
the faith about the 41. year of his age.
Yet was not Baptized of long, purposely
deferring his baptism, to be baptized in
Jordan where Christ was baptized.

Constantine had three sons, to whom he
divided his Empire. First, *Constantine*,
whom he made Emperour over the We-
stern parts of his Empire, in the 10. year
of his reign. Secondly, *Constantius*,
whom he set over the Eastern parts of
his Empire, in the 20. year of his reign.
Thirdly, *Constans* had his Empire assign-
ed to him, in the 30. year of his fathers
reign. The division of the Roman Em-
pire is given more particularly, Thus:

1. *Constantine* had the *Alpes, France, Spain, by Constan-* Sleidan.
The division
of the Empire

Spain, England, Ireland, the Isles of the Orchades, and Thile.

2. *Constantius* had the Countries of *Asia*, and *Thracia*.

3. *Constans* had *Italy*, *Affrick*, with the Isles, *Sclavonia*, *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, *Peloponnesus*, and *Grecia*.

Of all the Empire, *Constantine* the great delighted in *Byzantium*, a City in *Thracia*, which he made the Imperial seat, and called it *Constantinople*. In the 65. year of his age, and the 31. of his reign, *Constantine* fell sick, and for the recovery of his health, went to the hot Baths in *Helenopolis*: But finding his sickness to increase, he left the Baths, and came to *Nicomedia*, and without the walls of the City was baptized into the faith of Christ, by *Eusebius* Pastor of the Church in *Nicomedia*. *Constantine* greatly rejoiced in his baptism, and after made his Will; and the 22. day of *May*, in the 65. year of his Age, and the 31. of his

An. 340. reign, he departed this life, *An. 340.*

Though the Empire was divided by *Constantine* in his life time to his three sons, and each had large Dominions; Yet (as ambition can keep no bonds) *Constantine* made War upon his brother *Constans*, and invaded some of his Countries.

Constan-
tines Bap-
tism.

tries. This stirred up *Constans*, who went against his brother, where *Constantine* (the Elder brother) lost his Army and life together. This gave encouragement to *Constans*, who past the Mountains, and in two years possessed himself of all his brothers Dominions. But upon the death of *Constantine*, the Souldiers chose *Magnentius* Emperour, who prosecuted the War against *Constans*, and in a short time had him murdered by conspiracy. Thus in a little time the Eldest and youngest of *Constantines* sons came to sudden if not sad ends.

Constantius (the only son of *Constantine* now living) having knowledge of us the 2. the these things, left *Gallus* his brother in law, his Lieutenant in *Asia*, and with a great Army came into *Italy* against *Magnentius*. Upon the first Battel, the Army of *Magnentius* was totally routed, but himself escaped away with life: *Magnentius* in this low condition sent Ambassadours to *Constantius* for peace: But that being refused by *Constantius*, *Magnentius* resolved to try his fortune in another pitched battel, which also proved unhappy to him; and not finding now a way open to save his life, he flew himself, and so the whole Empire came into *The Roman Empire again united.*

into the hand of *Constantius*. But in the absence of *Constantius*, *Gallus* rebelled, and set up himself Emperour of the East. Yet *Constantius* by a wile, got *Gallus* into *France*; and when he had him there, soon took off his head, and so ended that strife.

Constantius then took *Julian* his brothers son into Government, and left him in *France*. *Julian* prospered in War, and growing into the affection of the Souldiery, they elected him *Cesar Augustus*. The news of this sorely displeased *Constantius*, who was drawing down his Army against *Julian*: But in the way *Constantius* died of an *Apoplexia*, the 3. day of *November*, in the year 45. of his age, when he had reigned 11. years with his father *Constantine*, and 25. years after

Socrates.

An. 365. him, An. 365.

Julian
call'd the
Apostate, the
45. Emp.

Julian now succeeded in the Empire, and the 11. day of *December* following the death of *Constantius*, was proclaimed Emperour. At *Julians* first coming to the Empire, he found the people greatly divided; but being unsound in Religion, (to which he much pretended, to please his Uncle, and get the Crown,) now he set himself to please men.

Socrates. In Policy he applyed himself to every sort,

sort, and framed his behaviour to every humor. He flattered some, he allured others with gifts, and places of preferment, and gave all their liberty in Religion, to establish himself. *Julian's hypocrisy, and dissembling of the Christian Religion, was undiscovered until this time.* But now having got his design, and settled in the Throne, he manifested himself a desperate Apostate, soon opened the Idol Temples, and offered sacrifice therein. After this, the Christians were banished his Court, and the vilest persons taken into favour. *Julian now persecuted the Christians with bitter hatred, and studyed how to root out Religion.* He would not put Christians to death, because Martyrs had so great honour; but as Learning was a great help to maintain the Doctrine of the Gospel, Julian made a Law, that Christians should not be trained up in the Schools of Literature. And further, to trouble the Christians, he called in again the building, Jewes, and gave them Authority and supplies to build the Temple in *Jerusalem*, there to offer sacrifice. The unbelieving Jewes rejoicing in this opportunity, set themselves busily to work. But though the seasonable word of Cyril was slighted

The last building, and utter destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem.

Socrates.

flicted by them, yet the righteous hand of God was upon them, by which the word of the Lord was fulfilled. In that very night following, the Lord caused an Earthquake, by which the very foundations of the Temple was cast up, and fire (as lightening) which burnt the Tools of the Work-men, &c. About this time Julian drew his Army into Persia, where he was shot with a poysoned Arrow, of which wound he died the 26. of June, the 31. year of his age, in the 3.

An. 367. year of his reign alone, An. 367.

Jovinian *Jovinian* was next chosen Emperour the 46. Emp. by the Army. He gave some liberty to the Christians, but died the 17. of February, in the 33. year of his age, when he had reigned but 7. moneths.

Valentini-an the 47. *Valentinian* was chosen Emperour by the Souldiers the 25. day of February.

Emperour. This Emperour being married, and yet having a minde to a beautiful Maid that pleased him much, he made a Law, That as many men as would, might have two wives; and so took *Justina* to be his second wife. After this, he broke a Vein in his Lungs, whereat the bloud streamt out until he died thereof, which was the 16. of November, in the 45. year of his age, and the 13. of his reign, An. 380. After

Sleidan.

Socrates.

After

After the death of *Valentinian*, there arose great strife between his sons. Some chose *Gratian*, who came by the first wife; and some chose *Valens*, who was by the second wife: But the bastard carried it. *Valens* was an Arrian by profession, and sadly persecuted the Christians. In his reign the *Goths* driven out of their own Country by the *Huns*, were taken into protection by the Roman Emperour, and placed in *Thracia*. But soon after, the *Goths* laid siege against the Imperial City of *Constantinople*; and the Emperour coming against them in battel, was slain the 9. of *August*, in the 3. year of his reign, *An. 383.*

An. 383.

Gratian now came to the Throne. *Gratian* the Roman State was now greatly weakened, and the barbarous people strengthened: so *Gratian* took into Government to him *Theodosius* a Spaniard. But *Maximus* a Captain under *Gratian* conspired the death of *Gratian*, who was murdered, when he had reigned 15. years.

An. 391.

Theodosius being established in the Government with *Gratian*, set himself to suppress this bloody Tyrant, and therefore drew his Army neer to *Maximus*: But when the Souldiers of *Maximus*

Socrates.

understood that the Emperour *Theodosius* came against them with a mighty Army, they soon took *Maximus*, bound him, and brought him to *Theodosius*, who as soon caused the Tyrant to be executed. *Theodosius* was very laborious, and in his time called several Councils to finde out the truth, and to advance the purity of Religion. This Emperour had two sons, *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he took into Government, when they were both young. *Theodosius* being at *Milain*, and finding bodily sickness increase, he sent for his son *Honorius*, who came to his father forthwith: but he departed this life, the 17. of *January*, the 60. year of his age, when he had reigned 16. years,

An. 414. *An. 4¹ 4.*

Honorius after the death
the 1. Emp. of their Father, divided the Roman Empire. *Arcadius* went to the East, and

Honorius rule^d the West. At this time Christian Religion began greatly to flourish and spread, so that the greatest troubles did arise from the ambition of Bishops, which after I shall speak more to. In the reign of *Honorius*, by the treachery of *Stilicus*, the Goths took *Rome*, but stay'd not long. I finde no certain account given of *Honorius* his death

The Empire again divided.

death, or the time of his reign.

Valentinian had the Empire of *Rome*, Valentinian and desired in Marriage his Couzen ^{an the 52.} Endoxia daughter to *Theodosius* the second Emperour of the East. The motion being accepted, Valentinian went to *Constantinople*, where the Marriage was solemnized. Long it was not but Valentinian was slain by the treason of *Maximus*; and to revenge this treason, Endoxia call'd in *Genzericus* King of the Vandals: but by him *Rome* was burnt, and the Western Empire brought to great desolation.

After the death of *Maximus*, *Avitus* Avitus the took the Imperial power, but was taken ^{53. Emp.} away by the Plague, when he had reigned 8. moneths.

The Empire now was vacant for some time, but in the year following *Majorinus* took the Government upon him, but ^{the 54. Emp.} was soon murdered by *Severus*.

Severus now come to the Imperial Diadem, and *Rome* lying in her ashes, he made *Ravenna* the chief seat. Woful confusions now wasted the Western Empire, yet *Severus* kept the Crown 4. years.

In the distractions and distresses of the Roman State between *Genzericus*

and others, Ambassadours were sent to *Leo* the second Emperour of the East, to desire him to send an Emperour to *Rome*. Hereupon *Leo* sent *Anthemius*, and with him a great Army, to settle him in the Roman Empire. But *Anthemius* was slain, when he had governed 5. years.

*Anthemius
the 56. Emp.*

Olimbrius then ascended the Imperial Throne, and was dispatched in seven moneths.

Olimbrius the 57. Emp. *Gicerius* next succeeded in the Roman Empire, but after 5. years was deposed by *Nepos*.

Nepos the 58. Emp. *Nepos* took the Crown, but had it taken agsin from him by *Orestes*, when he had worn it but 56. daies.

Orestes the 59. *Orestes* posselt the Empire, but gave it to his son *Augustulus*.

Augustulus the 60. *Augustulus* was the last Emperour of Rome, and reigned but one year.

Augustulus and last Emp. of Rome. It is said that *Odoazer* succeeded *Augustulus*; but so low was the Roman State, that he refused the title of Emperour, and took only the stile of King.

Thus this Roman Empire, which had been the glory and terror of the Worlds for the space of 500. years, was now through sedition, pride, and cruelty, brought to woful ruine. In these distractions several Provinces of the Empire fell

fell off, and set up Kings amongst themselves: and here the Roman Empire ceased.

The Monarchy of England.

IT is agreed by Writers, that *England* was a Province of the Roman Empire. Some suppose it was first subjected by the Emperour *Severus*, who in the 18. year of his reign was slain at *York*, one of the Dragons ten horns. *Stowe.* *Ann. Christ. 213.* But it's granted Sleidan. that *Constantine* the great, upon the division of the Empire to his three sons, *France*, *Spain*, *England* and *Ireland*, were sub-Kingdoms given to his eldest son *Constantinus*, about *An. 343.* Our Chronologers acknowledge *Britain* continued a Roman Province, until the time of *Theodosius* the second. At this time the Emperor had drawn the strength of this Nation over into *France*, and in those Wars were much wasted, so that *Britain* was very weak of men; and upon this advantage the *Picts* and *Scots* made Inroads into *England*, and invaded some Countries, and did great hurt. *Camden.* *Stowe.*

*This Hour
took the
town.
c*

*England
cast off the
Roman Go-
vernment,
An. 441.*

*Vortiger
the 1. King
of Brittaine,
An. 447.
Stowe.*

*The first co-
minz of the
Saxons in-
to England
An. 452.*

upon the *Brittains* required aid of the Romans : But the Roman Empire was now brought very low ; and they having at that time Wars in *Italy* and in *France*, they neglected poor *Brattain*, who were forced to provide for themselves as well as they could; and so *Brattain* cast off the Roman Government , about the 16. year of *Theodosius* the 2. about *e Anno Christi 441.*

The *Brittains* (when left to themselves) continued in doubtful Wars with the *Picts* and *Scots*, about 6. years, and then with one consent they Elected *Vor-*

tiger to be their King, *An. Christi 447.* *Vortiger* was the firſt Brittish King. In whole time the Land was greatly wasted by a destroying Plague, that the living could scarcely bury the dead. This woful mortality gave the cruel *Picts* and *Scots* advantage again to enter *England*,

who did make great spoil while there was no strength to resist them. Hereupon *Vortiger* ſent for aid into *Germany*, from whence came *Hingest* and *Horsus*, with some *Saxons*. When *Vortiger* had beat back the *Picts* and *Scots*, He gave the Isle of *Thanet* in *Kent* to the Captains, and their Companies to inhabit, as the reward of their good ſervice. Captain *Hingest*

Hingest grew into great favour, and King *Vortiger* married to him his daughter *Rowan*, who was a very beautiful creature. Upon this match the *Saxons* did come into the Land abundantly, and carryed so high, that the Brittish people complained to the King, fearing they might invade the Land. But by the Queens interest the peoples complaints were slighted, and the *Saxons* encouraged. Whereupon the people depos-
King Vorti-
sed *Vortiger* from the Crown, and made *Vortimer* their King in his fathers stead, *posed*.
when *Vortiger* had reigned 7. years, *An.*

An. 454.

Vortimer hotly pursued the growing *Saxons*, who as stiffly stood it out. But he got the better of them in divers bat-
tels: yet in revenge, *Rowan* his Step-
mother poysoned him, when he had reig-
ned 6 years, *An. 460.*

Vortiger the father of *Vortimer* once again obtained the Crown, and shortly after *Hingest* entred the Land again, with an Army of *Saxons*. *Hingest* fin-
ding a great prepration of the *Brittains* *The trea-*
against him, desired a Treaty for peace; *cbery of*
and while they were treating, he treache-
rously flew 440. Earles and Barons up-
on *Salsbury Plain*, and took the King

An. 454.

Vortimer
the 2. King
of Brit. *poys-*
son'd by his
mither in
law.

An. 460.
Vortiger
King the se-
cond time.

The first Kingdom of the Saxons in England prisoner. In this low condition, the King was constrained to give *Kent, Sussex, Suffolk, and Norfolk*, to *Hingest*, and there he set up his Kingdom. In this interim of time, *Aurelius Ambrosius* (son to *Constantine*) brought over an Army out of *France* to recover his right; and falling upon *Vortiger*, burnt him in his Castle in *Wales*, when he had reigned

An. 466. 6. years more, An. 466.

Ambrose 2^o King of Brit.

The setting up of the stones upon Salisbury Plain, about An. 467.

Aurelius Ambrose being set in the Throne, hasted speedily with an Army against *Occa* son of *Hingest* at *York*. In that battel he took *Occa* prisoner, and soon after set up the great Stones upon *Salisbury Plain*, in memory of the Britains that were buried there, who were treacherously murdered by the *Saxons*, as before.

In this Kings time the *Saxons* grew fast. They set up the South Kingdom of *Saxons*, containing *Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall*: Also *Porthe* set up the East Kingdom of the *Saxons*, containing *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. Not long after, *Aurelius Ambrose* was poisoned, when he had reigned 32. years,

An. 498.

Uter Pendragon then bare the royal Diadem. No Lady would please him but

Ambrose poison'd.

An. 498.

Uter Pendragon the Brit. King

but the Duke of Cornwall's wife; and on her he begat *Arthur Pendragon*, and reigned 18. years, *An. 516.*

An. 516.

Arthur the son of *Uier* succeeded his father. He fought twelve battels with *s. King of the Saxons*: when *Arthur* had much subdued these enemies at home, he committed the Government of *Brittaine* to one *Mordred*, and followed the Wars beyond Sea. But in his absence *Mordred* confederated with the King of the West Saxons, and set up himself King of *Brittaine*. The news of this coming to *Arthur*, he speedily returned to *Brittaine* with an Army, and gave battel to *Mordred* in *Cornewall*, where *Mordred* was slain, and *Arthur* deadly wounded: yet they brought him to *Glastenbury*, where he died, when he had governed

*The just end
of an usurper.*

16. years, *An. 532.*

An. 532.

Constantine a kinsman of *Arthur* got the Crown after him; But *Aurelius* a *tine 6. King Brittaine*, raised War against him, and slew him, when he had reigned 3. years,

An. 535.

An. 535.

Aurelius Conan, (Nephew to *Arthur*) was crowned King of *Brittaine*, about *An. 545.* There was now great strife for the Kingdom; and it appears that for some time, one King was kill'd before

*while diverse did
strive for the
Crown, the
Saxon got
the King-
dom.*

An. 578. An. 578.

Vortipor the 8. King of Brit. *Vortipor* succeeded his father *Conan*.

An. 582. cubine. He was a vile person ; he put away his wife, and kept his daughter for his Con-

Malgo the 9. King. *Malgo-Conan* then had the rule. He delighted in the filthy sin of Sodomy ; he kill'd his wife, and took his brothers daughter. In wickedness he reigned 4.

An. 586. years, An. 586.

Cara the last King of Brit. *Cara* next got the Crown. This King was so vile, abominable and wicked, that

An. 588. the people moved the Saxons, and the King of Ireland, to make War against him : and after two years, they drove him out of his Kingdom, An. 588.

The Saxons possid. of all Eng. land. The *Brittains* were now exceedingly wasted, the Christian faith before received neer worn out. The *Saxons* prevailing against the *Brittains*, drive them to the desolate Mountains in *Wales*, and got the

fore another got to the Throne. At this time *Arthurs* brother was next heir to the Crown ; but *Aurelius* his Couzin got it by great hand (having the longer Sword) and kept his Uncle a prisoner. In the time while these were striving for the Crown, the *Saxons* got ground, and set up the fifth and sixth Kingdoms of the *Saxons* : *Aurelius* reigned 33. years,

the whole Dominion of this Land. In the time of the *Saxons*, the Inhabitants of this Land were called *Angles* or *Anglisch-men*, and now *English-men*, and the *Brittains Welch-men*. But though the *Brittains* were driven into *Wales*, yet there they elected Kings over them, and as they had strength made War upon the *Saxons* until King *Cadwalladar*, Anno 687.

The *Saxons* being now masters of *Angland* or *England*, they set up their *Heptarchy* or seven several Kingdoms, and every King had his Dominion. But when other competitors were gone, Ambition, and avarice, set them at variance, until one Kingdom had swallowed up all the other. Alas, alas, It's not Towns, or Countries, or some Nations that will satisfie aspiring spirits ! Fine and great experience hath proved this. Possibly, it may be expected that I should go through the Lines of these several *Saxon* Kings. But I find them treading in the same steps of those that went before them ; and those that follow after, are the right sons of their Progenitors. Therefore I will enter again with Monarchy, and pass all the rest (from the expulsion of the *Brittains* into *Wales*, and the

*The Saxons
Heptarchy.*

The Saxon the whole Land as divided amongst the Heptarchy Saxons) until the Nation was again run lasted 284. up into one Monarchy, which was from years.

An. 588. to 872.

Danes first entered England. In the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy* the *Danes* made their first inroad into *England*, by *Portland Island* in the *West*; but were then repulsed, *An. 800.* Yet after they came with redoubled forces, and entered in *Northumberland*; against whom *Ethredred King of the West Saxons* (who had greatest strength of the *Saxon Kings*) gave them battel: but the King was there slain, when he had reigned 5. years; and the *Danes* still kept their hold, about *An. 871.*

Alfred I. Monarch of West Saxons, began the first Monarchy *England.* of the *Saxons in England.* He put the *Saxons Laws* into *English*; he restored and repaired the City of *London*, and made it again habitable, which was wa-

The university of Oxford founded. sted and burnt by the *Danes, An. 839.* It is thought also that this King was the first Founder of the University of *Oxford.* He reigned 29. years and 6. moneths, *An.*

An. 900. 900.

Edward the elder Monarch. *Edward the elder* succeeded his father *Alfred.* He subdued the Kings of *Scotland* and *Wales.* He built divers Towns,

Towns, and Nottingham-Bridge, and
reigned 24. years, An. 924. An. 924.

Adelstain or Athelstain, son to *Edward*, took the Throne, and did much in his time. He expell'd the *Danes* out of the Land, and reigned 15. years, Anno

939. An. 939.

Edmund succeeded his brother *Athelstain*, and was slain, when he had reigned 5. years, An. 944.

Edmund left two sons young, and *Eldred* brother to *Edmund* took on him the Government as Protector : but soon after he was Crowned King, and reigned 9. years, An. 953.

Edwin the son of *Edmund* succeeded his Uncle *Eldred*; and in the day he was Crowned, he ravished his own kinswoman, the wife of a Noble man, and put her husband afterwards to death, that he might have her : For this and some other abominable acts, his Subjects deprived him of his Royal dignity, when he had reigned 4. years, An. 957.

After *Edwin*, *Edgar* his brother was set on the Throne. He was a good Commonwealths-man, and reigned 16. years,

An. 973. An. 973.

Edward the second son of *Edgar* succeeded his father, but was murdered, when

when he had reigned 3. years, Anno

An. 976. 976.

Etheldred the 9. Saxon King. Etheldred the second son of Edgar, murdered his brother, and set up himself in the Throne. But by this bloody

A wicked King was the ruine of the Nation.

act, and other ill carriages, he lost the hearts of his people. This division gave hope again to the *Danes* to set up themselves in the Nation ; and in a little time they grew so great, *Etheldred* was content to give them yearly tribute of 1000. li. to purchase his peace to sit in the Throne. But the *Danes* finding *Etheldred* willing to lye down to the burthen, while his people had money to pay, by degrees they enhanced the 1000. li. per. an. to 48000. li. per. an. and when the King could not pay the tax, he

The Lur-Danes (or Lord Danes) murdered.

secretly laid a plot (to which the people oppressed readily comply'd) to pay the *Danes* for all together. So upon the 12. day of Novemb. 1012. the *Saxons* kill'd all the *Danes* in the night. In revenge of this Massacre, *Swain King of Denmark* invaded *England*, with fire and sword, and possessed himself of this Monarchy. All the strength that *Etheldred* could raise, was no ways able to repel these conquering *Danes*; but King *Swain* tyran-nized over the *Saxons*, & *Etheldred* died, when

when he had reigned 38. year, An. 1014. An. 1014

Swain King of Denmark left his son Swain the Canutus to rule in England. But Edmund first Danish King left (called Iron-side) a valiant man, son to Etheldred, set up himself in the Kingdom in Rule.

after his father, and made War upon Ca-

nutus the new King of the Danes. Many

bloody battels were fought between the

Danes and the Saxons, and neither part

prevailed : so that the Kings agreed to

end the quarrel for the Empire between

them. These stout Kings fought hand

to hand for the Crown : In which Com-

batt they manifested their skill in arms, as

well as courage, and wearied out them-

selves in fighting, but neither overcame;

and so they agreed to divide the Nation

between them : this was accordingly

done. But not long after Edmund, was

treacherously murdered by one , that

thought thereby to be preferred by Ca-

nutus. Yet Canutus (like a man of worth)

hated that wicked murder of so gallant a

Prince , and for his reward caused the

Murderer to be tormented to death, and

cast into a Ditch : Yet here the King-

dom of England was only reduced under

Canutus, An. 1018.

Canutus having thus brought the Nati-

on of England unto the Government of

the

*England
divided be-
tween the
Danes and
Saxons.*

*The just re-
ward of a
Traitor.*

*England
reduced a-
gain to the
Danes.*

Canutus murdered the heir apparent of the *Saxons* which was in *England*. But the better to confirm the Kingdom to him, he propounded a motion of a Marriage with the Widow of *Etheldred*, who was fled into *Normandy* with two of her sons. *Emma* the widow *Etheldred*.

Canutus married the widow of *Etheldred*. agreed to match with *Canutus*, upon condition that the Kingdom of *England* should be confirmed unto the children begotten of her. Shortly after she bare a son to *Canutus*, called *Hardie Canutus*. By this Affinity, *Canutus* strengthened himself greatly; and subduing the *Scots*, was King of *England*, *Scotland*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, and reigned 20.years, *An. 1038.*

Harold 2. Danish King of England having his residence in *Denmark*, *Harold* son to *Canutus* by a former wife, by assistance of the *Danes*, set up himself King of *England*. *Harold* knowing by what interest he was brought in, and settled in the Throne, he displaced the English, and put the *Danes* into places of Honour and Trust. He banished *Emma*, and put *Alured* her youngest son by *Etheldred* to death, and reigned 3. years, *An. 1041.*

An. 1041 Hardie Canutus the 3. Dan. King and last. *Hardie Canutus* after the death of his brother *Harold*, possessed the Crown of Eng-

Kings rule by might, and not right.

England, and in hatred of his brothers wickedness, caused *Harold's* body to be digged out of the earth, and cast in into the *Thames*. But *Hardie Canutus* being at a marriage feast, died suddenly in the midst of his cups, in the third year of his reign in *England*, An. 1043.

An. 1043

Here ended the Line of the Danish Kings, and the *Saxons* again restored.

Edward the remaining son of King *Etheldred*, was again brought into *England*, and crowned at *Winchester*. He released the money paid to the *Danes*, call'd *Danes-gift*. He also collected a body of Common Laws. He cured the swelling of the Throat, since called the *Kings evil*. And for holiness of life, was called St. *Edward*, and *Edward* the Confessor. King *Edward* took to wife *Edgitha* the daughter of Earl *Godwin*; but died without issue, when he had reigned 23. years, and 6. moneths and odd daies, An. 1067.

*Edward the 4. the 11.
Saxon King*

*The Kings-
evil first
healed by
the King.*

In the life time of *Edward*, he made Harold the *Harold* son to Earl *Godwin* Regent of *England*, in the non-age of *Edgar* grand-child to *Edmund Ironside*, who was the heir apparent to the Crown, until he should come to age. Unto which,

I *Edward*

*It is a
dreadful
thing, to
break a so-
lemn Oath,
to get a
Crown.*

*England
punish'd for
Harold's
perjury.*

*Small pre-
tences will
serve to
claim a
Kingdom.*

Edward the Confessor took an Oath of *Harold*. But when *Edward* was dead, *Harold* refused the Regency, and crowned himself King of *England*: which shortly after brought distraction upon him, and misery to all the Nation. Yet for all, I may not pass in silence the good nature of the man, that he had some respect to Prince *Edgar*. For though he took his Kingdom, yet *Harold* gave him the Earldom of *Oxford*; and above all, spared his life.

But the righteous God soon raised black clouds, and sad storms, to disquiet *Harold* with his dear purchased Crown, and the whole Nation for their wicked compliance with a forsaken King. *Harold* King of *Norway* came with a great Army to fall upon *England* both by Sea and Land: And while *Harold* of *England* was preparing to encounter the King of *Norway*, *William* Duke of *Normandy* landed a compleat Army in *England*, the 28. of *September*, *An. 1067.* and claimed the right to the Crown of *England*, by gift from *Edward* the Confessor. This the Duke pretended; and what small probability there is to assert the truth of it, men may easily judge, by *Edward's* care to set up *Edgar*, the next in

in succession of blood. *Harold of England* at this time had much wasted his men in a great battel fought with *Harold of Norway*: But having got the better of that enemy, he rallied his weari'd Souldiers to fight *William Duke of Normandy*, a new competitor for his ill got Crown. In this battel *Harold* was *Gods speedy* slain, and the Normans got the Victory, *and sad recompence* upon *Harold*, for breaking *Oath made before God*.
and the Kingdom together, where there fell with their King 66654. English Souldiers, when *Harold* had reigned but 3. moneths, *An. 1067.*

Here ended the Race of *Saxon Kings* in *England*.

Normans, Kings of England.

William Duke of Normandy (called *William William the Conqueror*) was a Bastard-son of *Robert Duke of Normandy*; the 1. K. of who began his reign over *England*, the *Race in* 14. day of *October 1067.* or by many, *England*. 1066. Upon these Wars, *Edgar the Stowe*, true heir to the Crown of *England*, fled into *Scotland*, and many English men with him, who after raised an Army, and

It's ordinance came into *England*, and besieged *York*,
ry to swim where *William* had a Garrison for himself,
thoough blood, to a *Edgar* got the City, and possessed it.
Crown.

But *William* came with a great Army, and drove *Edgar* back to *Scotland*. At *Williams* first coming to the Crown, very considerable Cities in *England* stood against him: so that he was established in the Throne by shedding of blood, of much innocent blood, which God hath and will yet judge some for. In the 4. year of his reign was a dreadful Famine, in which people eat mans flesh. In the 8. year he subdued *Scotland*, and made them do homage. In *England* he left no natural Noble man to bear rule: but so impoverished the Nation by great Taxes, that much Tillage was laid down, and good ground laid waste many miles together. When the Tyrant had brought the nation into extream poverty, he imposed upon them an Oath of allegiance, and went into *Normandy*; and not long after falling to War with the King of *France*, he was over-heat in his fat body by his harness upon him, and got a painful disease, and dyed the 9. of Sept. when he had reigned 20. years, 10. mon:ths, and about 25. daies, *Anno*

*A great
Famine in
England.*

An. 1071

*England
reduced to
extream
misery.*

*The King
swallowed.*

An. 1088 1088.

Williams

William Rufus the 3. son of Duke William, took advantage of his elder brother Robert's absence, stepped into the Royal Throne, and began his reign from the death of his father. Most of the Nobility stood for Robert, and raised war against William: But by pleasing words and fair promises, he gained some of them to him, and then subdued the rest by force. After Robert claimed his right to the Crown; and William refusing to surrender, they fell to War, and at length agreed, that if either of them had not issue, the Crown should descend to the survivors. In the 11. year of Williams reign, all the Lands belonging to Earl Godwin (whose son proved a perfidious perjured man) by the breaking in of the Sea, was utterly overwhelmed with water, which is added to the vast Ocean, and still bears the name of Goodwins sands. King William was one that fulfilled the curse of God upon that kind of Government; for it is recorded of him, that he did not only shave, but flea the people of England. But the just had of God found judgement of God upon shooting at a Deer (in New Forrest, which his father had made a Forrest by destroying the People and Towns for his fathers and his own oppression.

30. miles together) the King being there hunting, the righteous Lord guided the Arrow to *Williams* brest, of which wound he fell dead, and spoke no word. Some of his men laid the dead body upon a Colliers Cart , drawn with one poor horse, which came by accident ; which carried him to *Winchester*, where he was buried the day after: at whose burial men could not weep for joy. He reigned 12. years, 10. moneths, and about 22. daies, *An. 1101*.

*Tyrants
dead, are
basely e-
steemed.*

An. 1101

Henry I. Henry brother to *Rufus*, the 4. son of the 3. *Norm. William* Duke of *Normandy* (who for his learning was called *Beau-Clark*) got into the Throne after his brother *William Rufus*. At first he abated the taxes, and reformed the Laws. But *Robert Duke of Normandy* returning from the holy Wars, made War upon his brother *Henry* for the Crown of *England*. At this

*A cruel but-
cherly bro-
ther, to take
his Crown,
liberty, and
life.*

*The first
King that
had power
over the
clergy in
England.*

time *Robert* was appeased with money ; but upon this quarrel was raised a second and third War. Till at last, *Henry* took *Robert* prisoner, and Duke *Robert* endeavouring escape, was taken, and then *Henry* caused his brothers eyes to be put out , and kept close prisoner to his death. King *Henry* in a Council or Parliament, had power given him over the Clergy :

Clergy: But he took their Money, and suffered them to do what they pleased. And unto all other his black sins, It's plain, he was a whore-monger: for he made *Robert* his Bastard-son first Earl of *Golcester*. Many dreadful judgements, and great signs of Gods displeasure, were manifested upon the Land about these times. Yet *Henry* ruled 35. years and 4. moneths, and died the first day of December, An. 1136.

An. 1136

Steven the
4. Norm.
King.

Steven Earl of *Bulloin*, son to *Alice* daughter to *William* the Conqueror, claimed the Crown of *England*, and succeeded his Uncle *Henry*. He was a gallant Souldier, and much favoured and eased the people. But the Nobles of *England* sent for *Maud* King *Henry*'s daughter, who was married to the Emperour of *Rome* (of the French line) and promised her to possess her in the Throne of *England*. At this time also the King of *Scots* invaded the North parts, and woful desolations were made in the Land by Armies on all sides. But at last Steven made peace, by adopting *Henry*, son to *Maud*, to succeed him in the Kingdom: so Steven died in peace, the 25. day of *October*, when he had reigned 18. years, 10. moneths, and odd days, An. 1155.

England
bath paid
dear for the
pride, ave-
rice and
murder of
Kings.

*Henry the
2.*

*The Saxon
line again
restor'd by
marriage.*

*A crown
f'st the chil-
dren against
their father*

An. 1190 days.

*Richard the
2.
The Kings
fraud to get
money.*

Henry the 2. called Henry Plantagenet, next took the Royal Scepter : And now again the *Saxon* line was restored.

Maud daughter to King Henry, son to *William* the Conqueror, was first married to the Emperor, and after to *Geffery Plantagenet Earl of Anjou*, and Duke of *Normandy*, by whom he had this *Henry*, who married *Eleanor* descended from *Malcolm a Saxon*. It was observed of this King, that he was unsteadfast, or unfaithful in his promises, and a wedlock breaker. He caused his son *Henry* to be Crowned in his life-time, who married the King of *France*'s daughter. But *Henry* and his brethren raised great Wars againt their father, who died the 6. day of July, An. 1189, when he had reigned 34. years, 9. moneths, and 12. days.

Richard the 2. son to Henry the 2. took the Crown of *England*. He sold great possessions and immunities from the Crown ; and after pretending that he had lost his Seal, caused all that had purchased to have their Deeds and Patents sealed again. *Richard* left the Government of *England* with a Chancellor, and went into *Normandy*, and there he agreed with the King of *France* to

to go to *Jerusalem*. In his absence, *John* Johns endeavour to his brother set up himself King : But upon *Richards* return, *John* was persuaded by his mother to lay down the Crown, and *Richard* was again crowned Richard King of *England* the 12. day of *March*; and then he entered again upon all the Lands he had sold, unless they would buy them again. How this man loved Money, and let go Conscience, any may judge : But after he was shot with a poyson'd dart, of which he died the 6. day of *April* (or the second moneth) *An. 1200.* *An. 1200* when he had reigned 9. years and 9. moneths.

John now succeeded his brother *Richard*. He was divorced from his wife, and married another. Amongst other the great evils he brought upon *England*, this was not the least, That he resigned his Crown, with the Realms of *England* first resigned to the Pope. and *Ireland* to the Pope. The Birons fell at difference with the King, and obtained help from *France*; upon which the King fleeing up and down, ended his miserable life at *Newark Castle* (as some say by poyson.) But when he was dead, his servants divided what he had, not leaving enough to cover his dead body, and then left him. He died the 19. of *Octob.*

An.

The Kings
miserable
end.

An. 1217 Ann. 1217. when he had run out 17. years, and 6. moneths, with some odd daies.

*Henry the 3. by a Con-
cubine.* Henry the eldest son of *Richard*, by a second wife or Concubine, was set upon the Throne at 9. years of age. Upon this

The begin-
ning of the
Barons Wars

the French withdrew out of the Nation. He took to wife *Elianor* daughter of *Raymond*, Earl of *Provence*. In his time there fell great strife between the King and the Barons. At first they kept Parliaments apart, and after their consultations raised Armies; and in a battel, the King with his sons *Edward* and *Richard*, and many Nobles, were taken prisoners: But *Edward* being set at liberty, got up an Army, and fell on afresh: so at last the Earl of *Leicester* and many great ones were slain in the battel of *Evesham*.

*Many
dreadful
judgements
upon Eng-
land.*

An. 1273

when he had reigned 56. years and 28. dais.

Edward the eldest son of *Henry*, succeeded

ceeded his father. He married *Elianor* Edward the first. the daughter of the King of Spain, in his fathers life-time, *Ann. 1254.* King Edward banished the Jewes this Nation. England, In the memory of Queen *Elianor*, he built stately Crosles, where the Corps rested every night. *Ann. 1254.* *Crosses built upon the ways from Lincolne to Westmister.*

In his reign there was great wars with the French, Welch, and especially with the Scots, who oft rebelled, but were as oft subdued: yet in those wars the King got a bloody Flix, of which he died the 7. of July, *An. 1308.* when he had reigned An. 1308 34. years, 7. moneths, and odd days.

Edward the 2. succeeded his father. Edward the second. He was said to be a dissolute Prince, hated of his Nobles, and contemned of the Common people. He married *Isabel* A miserable daughter to the French King. In his man. time also the Scots rebelled, vanquished the Kings Army, and after besieged him in York, and burnt the Suburbs. The Barons also raised War against the King for defending *Piercy*, and the *Spencers* (his creatures) against justice. In which straits the King sent the Queen to mediate with her brother the French King: She took with her, her son *Edward*. But she not returning so soon as her husband appointed her, and with all discovering

vering some compliance with some Nobles, fled out of *England* to *France*, the King proclaimed the same to be banished. But the Queen, her son *Edmund Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*, (the Kings brother) with many Nobles, came into *England*, and joyned with the Barons and City of *London*, by which they raised a great Army, took divers strong Holds, and at last the King and his creatures.

*The King
for protect-
ing evil men
against ju-
stice, was
himself de-
posed, and
they execu-
ted.*

An. 1328 moneths, and some daies, **An. 1328.**

*Edward the
third.* *Edward* the eldest son of *Edward the*

2. *was set up in his fathers stead at 14.* years of age. It is said, His father was soon after murdered in *Corfe-Castle*. But the young King was much ordered by his mother. A peace was made with the *Scots*, and *David of Scotland* married *Joan*, King *Edwards* sister. But to keep all quiet at home, the old Queen, who contrived the death of King *Edward* her husband, also plotted the death of his brother the Earl of *Kent*, and caused

ed him to be beheaded at *Winchester*; the *Earl of Kent* ^{murdered.} In the 3. year of King *Edward* the 3. reign. In the 6. year of *Edward*, the *Scots* rebelled, and possessed *Barwick*. The King laid ^{A great Vi-} siege before them, and the *Scots* endeavoured with their Forces to raise the ^{Story over} *the Scots*. An. 1335 where were overcome in battel, ^{the 3. took} 8. Earls, with 1300 horse, and 3500. footmen. Upon this, *Barwick* was delivered: the King placed *Edward Balliol* Gouvernour, who was after King of *Scotland*. About the 11. year of this King, War arose with *France*: King *Edward* ^{King Edw.} made a Navy of about 200. sail of Ships, and went to *Flanders*, where in a Sea-fight he overcame the French and Normans, and styled himself King of *England* and *France*. This King took *Calice*, and made great inroads, and woulf desolations in *France*; and the like did the *Scots* upon *England*. They burnt *Calice*, *Penreth*, and came killing and burning down to *Durham*: But after King *Edward* made peace both with the French and Scots upon honourable terms. After this the King of *Spain* was driven out of his Kingdom by his Bastard brother, and *Edward Prince of Wales* went to the Kings relief with a great Army, and in a battel ^{King Edw. relieved the K. of Spain.}

battel put the Bastard to flight. King *Edward* reigned 50.years and 4.months, who departed this life the 21.of June,

An. 1378 An. 1378.

Richard the 2. the 8. and last King of Plantagenets race. *Richard* the son of Prince *Edward*, (his father being dead) succeeded his Grand-father *Edward* the 3. He came to the Crown at 11.years of age : As he was young , he hearkned to young Counsellours, and negleeted his old and wise

The wo of young Coun-sel.

Guns first invented.

Oppression of the ground of civil war.

Council, which brought sad troubles to the Nation, and woful misery to himself. In the first year of his reign, the French made great inroads, and wasted many Towns in *England* : and at this time Guns were invented. The King in these straits, laid a great Tax upon the Nation : Upon which, some Countries rose in Arms, went to *London*, and did great hurt, but were after appeased by the King through fair promises. This *Richard* married *Anne* daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, who brought hither the use of women riding side-ways on horseback. Some Earls and Barons seeing the King misled, and the Nation misgoverned by a few persons, they considered how it might be reformed, and thereupon raised an Army of 40000. and came to *London* to the King : upon this the

King

King called a Parliament suddenly, in which Parliament Sir *Robert Tresilian*, chief Justice of *England*, and divers others, were convicted of Treason, and put to death, *An. 1388.*

Richard sent to the City of *London*, *Ann. 1392.* to borrow of them 1000. *l.* but they refusing, he called the Maior, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of *London* to a Council at *Nottingham*; and there appearing, the King Arrested and imprisoned them, and nulled all their liberties.

Queen *Anne* dying, the King took *Isabel* the King of *France*'s daughter to wife, and so made peace there. The King now grew high again, and put to cruel death the Earl of *Arundel*, and divers others, *on the 13-
for dealing with him about his ill Go-
vernment.* This King shed much bloud of the Nobility, and Bishops, besides others (which lay in the bosoms of many, and not forgot) though he carried it with a high hand. But the King going into *Ireland*, *Henry* Duke of *Hereford* and *Lancaster*, with others, who were out of the Land, came into *Yorkshire*, to whom went the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Earl of *Westmerland*, and many Lords; and gathering up an Army they laid siege to *Bristol*, where they took the

Lord

*The Lord
chief Justice
Tresilian,
put to death
for betray-
ing the Law
of England*

An. 1388.

*The Kings
revenge up-
on London
for refusing
to lead him
1000.*

*The Kings
revenge up-
on the Es-
tates.*

Lord Treasurer, and some others, and beheaded them. The King hearing of this, hasted out of *Ireland*, and landed in *Wales*; and more fully understanding the Dukes strength, took to the Castle of *Conway*, and desired a Treaty. The Duke of *Lancaster* met the King: but the issue was, the King was sent to the Tower to be tryed by Parliament, where he was deposed and murdered; or (as some write) the King resigned the Kingdom to *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* and *Hereford*, much confessing his mis-government, when he had ruled 22. years, 3. months
*The just des-
ert of a Tyr-
rant.*

An. 1400 and some daies, *An. 1400*.

*Henry the fourth 1.
King of the
Line of
Lancaster.* *Henry* the 4. son of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, was now elected and crowned King of *England*. He was descended of *Edward* the 3. though not next in succession of bloud: and here comes in the Line of *Lancaster*.

*King Ri-
chard mur-
dered.* King *Richard* quickly deposed, was sent to *Pomfret Castle*, and (as some write) there quickly murdered. King *Richard* had yet a great party of Nobility, and others that still appeared for him, when he was deposed; and many conspiracies there were against *Henry*, to have killed or poysон'd him. Indeed King *Henry* cut them off apace; but it's probable,

bable, these were the death of *Richard*. *Henry* put men to death for words. About this time the Welch on one part, and the Scots in the North, did wast greatly. In the 3. year of *Henry*, *Henry*

Percie son to the Earl of *Northumber-* *The Crown land*, *Thomas Percie* Earl of *Worcester*, of Eng-
with a great part of the Barons and Commons, fought a great battel against King *Henry*. In this battel at *Shrewsbu-*
r many fell on both parts ; but there Sir *Thomas Percie* was taken prisoner, and after beheaded. It was a sad time with *England*, by frequent Mutinies amongst them, and great judgements of Plague and Earthquakes upon them. And when *Henry* had sat upon the royal Throne 13. years, 6. moneths and odd daies, he died the 20. of *March*, *An. 1414*.

An. 1414

Henry the 5. now bare the Crown. Yet *Henry* the Earl of *Cambridge*, Sir *Thomas Grey*, & with others, conspired his death : but being discovered, he took off their heads.

The King prepared a great Army, and with a Fleet of 1000. sail of Ships, he past *A Fleet of 1000 Ships.* to *Normandy*, and gor great Victories. After thiss *Henry* was made Regent of *France*, and then married *Katherine* the Kings daughter. *Katherine* bare *Henry* the Kings son, but *Henry* died himself in

France, the last day of *August*, *Anno 1423.* when he had reigned 9. years, 5. moneths and odd daies.

An. 1432

Henry the 6.

Henry, son to *Henry the 5.* succeeded his father, and was crowned at 8. months old. In his Infancy, the Government of the Nation was committed to the Duke of *Glocester*, the guard of his person to the Duke of *Excester*, and the guidance of *France* to the Duke of *Bedford*. In this year *Charles King of France* died, and the Kingdom descended to *Henry the 6.* and so the most of the Nobility delivered the possession thereof to the Duke of *Bedford* for the Kings use.

Hen. the 6. After, in An. 1432. Henry was crow-

crowned K.

of France

in Paris.

and so re-

turned to England : Yet to make all sure,

he took to wife Margret the Kings

daughter of Sicily, An. 1445.

Old court-

Policy.

But this glorious rising Sun soon declined. After the death of the Duke of *Bedford* in *France*, *France* fell off, & the Dukedom of *Normandy* lost. And here at home the Duke of *Glocester*, by order of Parliament, was Arrest ; upon which in sorrow he soon died. Also the Duke of *Suffolk* was banished ; but as he was passing the Sea, a Ship of war met him, and there they beheaded him, and cast his body

body into the Sea. These things brought discontents and mutinies: at which time came up to *London* the Commons of *Kent*, who made fearful slaughters by fire and sword. After this, the Duke of *York* began commotions, and the Barons were divided. The King, the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Duke of *Somerset*, the Earles of *Pembrook*, *Northumberland*, *Devonshire*, *Stafford*, *Dorset*, and *Wiltshire*, with many Barons, marched to St. Albans; and in the Town of St. Albans, in *Peters street*, was a fierce and cruel battel fought, where on the Kings side were slain the Duke of *Somerset*, the Lord *Clifford*, and many others, and the King taken: whom the Duke of *York*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury* was brought to *London*, and in a Parliament the Duke of *York* was made Protector, the Earl of *Salisbury* Chancellour, and the Earl of *Warwick* Captain of *Calice*. But by the Queens interest, the Duke of *Yorke* was dismift the Protectorship. These evil sparks for a time were concealed, and a feigned agreement seemed to be amongst them. But about a year after, the Duke of *York* and his party appeared again, with a puissant Army in the field, and gave the King battel at Northampton between the K. & Duke of York.

*A battel be-
tween the
Barons in
Wales.*

Northampton, where his Army was routed, and the King taken prisoner in the field. The Duke of *York* now claimed the Crown, and by Parliament he was proclaimed heir apparent. But the Queen gathered up a company of Northern men, who neer *Wakefield* in a sharp fight kill'd the Duke of *York* and his son *Edmund*. Also the Queen routed the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Duke of *Norfolk* neer St. *Albanes*, and delivered King *Henry* her husband. The Earl of *Warwick* fled into *Wales* to the Earl of *March*, who had in a battel put to flight the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Wiltshire*; and with the Earl of *Warwick* went most of the South Country people. Upon these Earls joyning, they marched towards *London*; and the King having intelligence of it, drew away towards the North, and went to *York*. But the Earls marched on to *London*, where they were joyfully entertained; and the 4. day of *March*, Edward Earl of *March* was proclaimed King of *England*. And thus *Henry* the 6. lost the Crown, when he had reigned 38. years, 6. months and

An. 1462 odd daies, An. 1462.

Edw the 4. Edward Earl of *March* (called *Ed-*
ward the 4.) was son to *Richard Duke of*
York,

York, descending from the fourth son of *Edward* the 3. and so brought in the house of *York* to the Crown. When *Edward* had adorned his Temples with the Crown, he now endeavoured to keep it on his head, and presently drew his Army towards King *Henry* at *York*.

Neer *Todcaster* a bloudy battel was fought, where many Nobles fell, and in all were slain 35711. persons. But *Edward* had the field. Upon this fearful rout, the Duke of *Exeter*, the Duke of *Somerset*, with many others, fled to the King at *York*; and then King *Henry*, his Queen, and their party left *York*, and fled to *Scotland*.

*The bloudy
battel of
Todcaster.*

Yet after this, King *Henry* came into England to venture the hazard of another fight, and was again routed at the battel of *Hexam*, where many Nobles were slain, but King *Henry* escaped with life: yet he and some others lived in Woods and Caves unknown about a year. Now King *Edward* was quiet, he took to wife the Widow to Sir *John Grey*. In the 5. year of *Edward*, King *Henry* was taken neer *York*, and carried prisoner to the Tower of *London*. But now the Duke of *Clarence* raised an Army in the North against King *Edward*

*In the battel
of Hexam
King Hen-
ry was the
fourth time
overcame.*

his brother, and to him fell in the Earl of *Warwick*; which brought great trouble to the Nation. King *Edward* hearing this, left his Army at *Nottingham*, and fled into *Flanders*. The Duke of *Clarence*

King Henry followed the King to *London*, where
the 6. the 2. they set *King Henry* again at liberty af-
time crow-
ned King of
England.

ter 9. years imprisonment, and newly elec-
ted and crowned him King. But soon after, King *Edward* returned again to *England*, with some Souldiers; and then the Duke of *Clarence* his brother turned to him, and so greatly increased the Kings strength, that he came to *London*, and took *King Henry* prisoner, and then followed the Earl of *Warwick*, whom he also overcame and slew, with his brother the Marques of *Mountacute*. When *Warwick* was down, the King pursued Queen *Margaret* wife to *King Henry*; and getting the Victory in a battel at *Tewksbury*, he took the Queen prisoner, with Prince *Edward* her son: And soon after, King *Henry* was murdered in the Tower. And after him the Duke of *Clarence* was murdered in the Tower: a sad, but just reward of a turn-coat. To all other the bloud and Tyranny mention'd of this Usurper, sad is the story record'd of Mr. *Burdet of Arrow*. The King hunting

*The battel
of Tewks-
bury.*

*Murder up-
on murder.*

hunting in his Park with others, kill'd one white Deer, of which he set some esteem; and for Mr. *Burdets* saying, I would the Horns of the Buck was in the belly of him that shewed him the King, the said Mr. *Burdet* was accused, and condemned, and executed for a *Traytor*, <sup>Deep sev-
erity.</sup> and so lost both life and estate. Indeed his words (being a curse) were sinful; But yet a small offence to the King, to have so sharp a censure: But not long after, the Lord shot the Dart of death at him, summoning of him to appear before Divine Justice, the 9. of April, An. 1484. An. 1484 when he had reigned 22. years, 1 month and odd days.

Edward the 5. about the age of 13. years, was to succeed his father *Edward* the 4. But about 3. months after his fathers death, his Uncle *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, caused him to be secretly mur- <sup>Edw. the 5.
murdered.</sup> dered, & conveyed away, that it was not known where he was buried; and so set up himself, An. 1484. *Richard* the 3. ^{Richard the} brother to *Edward* the 4. to get the 3. Crown, murdered Prince *Edward*, and *Richard Duke of York*, his brothers sons, <sup>This Tyrant
entered by</sup> in the Tower, with *George Duke of Clif-* ^{bloud,} and *rence* his own brother; also *Henry Duke of Buckingham, Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan* <sup>ended in
bloud.</sup>

hen, Grey, and very many others, and his own wife Anne, that so he might make way to marry his Couzen Elizabeth. Yet this wicked Tyrant raged but a short time. For Henry Earl of Richmond the heir apparent, came out of France, with the Earl of Pembroke his Uncle, the Earl of Oxford, & many others, to whom some of the Nobility joyned in England, who gave battel to Richard, the 22. of August, neer Bosworth, where Richard was slain, when he had born his usurped Crown 2. years, and 2. months, Ann.

An. 1486 1486.

Henry the 7. united the houses of Lancaster and York.

Henry the 7. who was heir to the house of Lancaster, when he came to the Crown, married Elizabeth the daughter of Edward the 4. (whom Richard intended to have taken) and so united the houses of Lancaster and York. Henry had also a strain of the British Race, and of the French bloud. In this Kings time were great Tumults & Taxes; and Taxes brought Tumults, and the shedding of much bloud. And when Taxes were not willingly paid, the King craved or begged benevolence, or something of their own good will. Divers rebellions there were, some from without, and some within the Nation; and it's noted that

*England
was yet a
free people.*

Lam-

Lambert was a chief rebel in these times. The Scots also made inroads into the North parts: But to quiet them, the King gave his eldest daughter in Marriage to the King of Scots. When Henry had reigned 23. years, and 8. months, he died, An. 1510.

*A marriag^e with Scot-
land to make peace.*

An. 1510

Henry the 8. succeeded his father Henry the 7. He enjoyed the Crown in 8. much quiet by union of the Families, for which there had been fought 17. pitcht battels, in which were slain 8. Kings, 40. Dukes, Marqueses and Earls, besides Barons, Knights and Gentlemen, and about 200000. common people. This King married his brother Arthur's widow, which Arthur died before his father. And so Henry began: he was for Religion a Roman Catholike, and in his zeal writ against Luther, for which great act his father the Pope gave him the Title of Defender of the Faith, which the Kings and Queens held to the last: Yet when Henry the 8. grew great, he cast off the Popes Supremacy over England, and judged himself fit enough to be head in Church and State. The King going to War in France, James King of Scots came with a great Army into England, but in a bloody battel was repul-

*Kingly so-
verainty
bath spite
abundance
of blood in
England.
King Hen-
ry first wife.*

*Defender of
the Faith, a
title given
by the Pope
to the Kings
of England
King Hen-
ry the 8.
cast off the
Popes Su-
premacy, and
took the
Government
of State and
Church.*

sed. About this time *Mary* the Kings sister was contracted to *Lewis* the 12. King of *France*, but was before promised to the King of *Castile*. Yet after, *Charles* Duke of *Suffolk* wedded the Lady, Anno King Hen-
ry's 2. wife. 1516. About Ann. 1533. King *Henry* put off *Katherine*, and married *Anne Bul-
lin*, and she was proclaimed Queen. Upon this divorce many were discontented, but the King sent out an Oath to be taken by all people, especially to the Priests, to swear fidelity to the King, Queen *Anne*, and their heirs. But the Lord Chancellour, some Bishops, and many others, for refusing this ungodly oath, were committed to the Tower, and other prisons. But to the rest of this Kings sins, when he had cast off the Popes Supremacy, he became Pope of *England*, and was made head of the Church of *England*, having full authority over the same: And withal, took the first fruits and tenths, An. 1535. In the next year, the 2. of *May*, Queen *Anne* was committed to the Tower, and there beheaded. Also the Queens brother, with 18. of the Kings Privy Chamber were put to death the 17. of *May*; and the 20. of King Hen-
ry's 3. wife. May, the King married Lady *Jane Sey-
mor*. The 12. of October 1537. Queen *Jane*

*High Tyrant-
ny, to influe-
mens Con-
sciences to a
wicked
mens lusts.*

*Horrid
Blasphemy,
to usurpe the
dignity of
Christ.
Tenths and
first fruits
takea by the
King.*

*King Hen-
ry's 3. wife.*

Jane brought forth Prince Edward, and Prince Edward born
lost her life the 14. day. The 3. of February 1539. the King married Anne of King Hen.
Cleve. Thomas Cromwel Secretary to 4. wife.
the King was a rising Favourite, and pro-
moted to places of trust and honour a-
bove any in his time, beginning about
An. 1536. and An. 1540. he was be-
headed at Tower-hill, and the new Great changes.
Queen Anne of Cleve divorced. The
King had another wife in good readi-
ness, if not already married: for the 8. of
August following, the Lady Katherine
Howard appeared openly as Queen. But King Hen.
he made as speedy dispatch with her; for 5. wife.
the 13. of February following, she was
beheaded in the Tower: yet after the Queen Ka-
King had cut off that Katherine, the 12. therine be-
of July following, the King married the headed.
Lady Katherine Parr, late wife to the King Hen.
Lord Latimer, 1543. and the 35. year 6. wife.
of the Kings reign. All this Kings time
were mutinies, heading, hanging, and a-
bundance of bloud-shed continually, of
all sorts, Nobles, Bishops, Priests, and
people: He cut down all that stood in
his way, who answered not his desires.
Thus this King spent 37.years, 9.months
and odd days, An. 1548.

An. 1548

Edward the 6. succeeded his father Edw. the 6.
Henry

*A sad time
of bloud in
England.*

The first reformation from gross Popery in England. Henry the 8. and was crowned at 9.years of age. In the 2.year of his reign, he did so much towards reformation, that the Church-service was turned into English. In the Kings Minority, the Duke of *Somerset* was made Lieutenant Protector, but not long after was committed to the Tower, and after was beheaded at Tower-hill. King *Edward* about 16. years of age fell sick, and died, when he had reigned 6.years, 5.months

An. 1554 and odd daies, *An. 1554.*

Lady Jane Clifford was proclaimed Queen.

Queen Mary.

The Hierarchy of Rome restored in England.

Lady Jane beheaded.
D. of Suffolk, &c.

A bloody persecution.

After the death of *Edward*, *Lady Jane*, wife to the Lord *Clifford*, fourth son to the Duke of *Northumberland*, was proclaimed Queen, as given to her by *Edward* the 6. But *Lady Mary*, eldest daughter to King *Henry*, had the grater party, and so came to the Crown. She soon restored the Pope, Cardinal, &c. to his former Supremacy over *England*, and dashed the reformation begun, and appointed the Church-service again in Latine. To make sure, *Queen Mary* beheaded the *Lady Jane Clifford*, the Duke of *Suffolk*, the Lord *Clifford* and others, to take them off from laying claim to the Crown. Yet she did not sit quiet in the Throne. But to compleat her sin, she drunk deep of the blood of the Saints

Saints, and sent many multitudes to heaven in fiery chariots. The Queen married *Philip Prince of Spain*: Yet the Lord shut up her womb, that she had no child; and cut her off, when she had reigned over the Saints in this Nation 5. years, 4. months and odd daies, *Anno*

1559.

An. 1559

Elizabeth sister to Queen *Mary*, now *queen Elizabeth*. came to the Crown: she again rejected the Pope; and did something towards Reformation of Religion. She had great honour in the hearts of the people, and was a terror to forain Nations, and reigned 45. years, *An. 1604.*

An. 1604

After Queen *Elizabeth*, *James King James King of Scots*, descended from *Margaret of Scotland* daughter to *Henry the 7.* came to the Crown of *England*. He was a man of much learning, and writ divers Books. But his practice answered not his light and professions. How he passed over the death of his son Prince *Henry*, was observed by many; and how the Lord reached him at last, many have said more then I will write. King *James sawyed* the Scepter of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* 22. years, 3. days, *An. 1626.*

An. 1626

Charles succeeded his father James. Contrary to the counsel once given by King *King of the Scottish race.*

King James to Henry his son, Charles did marry with *Henericetta Maria of France* a Papist, and gave her

A woful wedding to England. the liberty of her Religion by Articles of Marriage. By her interest, Popery was advanced through corrupt Bishops, and the true worship of God was little known in *England*: what the life of *Charles* was, is yet fresh in the memory of most alive at this day. He set all the three Nations on a fire, that yet is not quenched, nor is like to be. In *England, Ireland, and Scotland*, the sword hath spilt the bloud of many thousands; and as he was worthy, the Lord gave him bloud to drink, who was beheaded at *White-hall Westminster, January 30. An.*

King Char. beheaded. *An. 1649 1649.* when he had born the Crown 24 years, 10. months and 7. days.

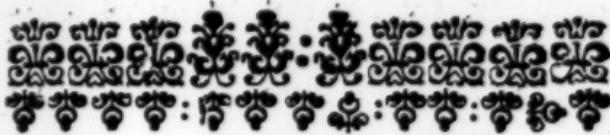
Thus, as in a Map, I have represented some remarkable passages in the rise and succession of Kings, from *Saul* to our present Age. If this little be laid up in the minds of men, by this taste you may judge much of all their Lives, and Reigns that is veiled under the Curtain. To my best skill, I have only run down sacred and prophane History, and have taken the relations of others, and written their Stories. But if so much wickedness

ness came to light, what was done in the dark, that is open to the all-seeing eye of Heaven ? Surely a woful sad burden have this sort of men (I may well say, Monsters) been to all People and Nations where-ever they were. And that the Dragon, the Beast, and all their limbs, shall be utterly destroyed by Jesus Christ, who is King of Kings , I question not: I am perswaded the work is now upon the wheel ; and as Jesus Christ is imbraced, here will appear more and more, *Note.* to clear up to the Saints another way of governing his people, then yet we see. There is nothing hinders, but our unworthiness. But if I may discover what I see yet afar off, I conceive the Governours call'd and set up by Jesus Christ, shall be like Jesus Christ himself, humble, self-denying Saints, such as shall set up a publike, and not a self-interest. Such as shall ease burdens, and not oppres. Such as shall deliver the poor, and not feed upon them. Such as shall guide the people by the rule of Gods sacred word, and not make lust and self-will their law, and force it by a long Sword. For certain, if the Lord did not leave wise-men to themselves, they could not but easily reade their own ruine by multiplied

*A caution
for Kings.*

tiplied examples in all times : God is the same yesterday, to day and for ever : And in the same way that God did manifest his righteousness and justice under the sacred Scriptures, the same hath been the Lords providences and dispensations in the world, ever since the Scriptures were written; and as the Apostle expresseth it, These things were written for our examples, upon whom the ends of the world are come. I may say, sin was the rise of Monarchy , sin hath been the strength of Monarchy : and Monarchy hath been the punishment of sin, ever since it was. Therefore when the sin of Kings grew high, the Lord stirred up some to punish & pull down these Kings, by the shedding of much bloud, and exhausting of treasure. But when such had got into the Kings State, they did the same that the King did before them ; & when their sin again was full, the Lord raised up others to destroy them and their Families.

Isa. 2. 2, 3, And this is the track of times. But when
&c. Jesus Christ is truly received, there shall
Dan. 2. 44. be an end of this proud, oppressing sort of
and 7. 26, men; the Saints shall rule, & then judge-
27.
Isa. 32. 1. ment and righteousness shall run down
Aet. 17. 31. like mighty streams. Now for the accom-
 plishment of these blessed promises, wait
 and pray, till Christ say, It's done. *An*



AN EPITOMY O F PAPACY.

THAT there was a Gospel Church in the City of *Rome* Rom 1. 7 in the times of the Apostles, is clear by Divine authority: And that this Church of Christ had ordinary Church Officers, Bishops, and Deacons, I think there is no question. But the better to discover the *Roman* Antichrist, two things have been in debate amongst the godly.

1 Whether the first Bishops of the Churches of Christ, had, and did exercise (by power given from Jesus Christ) a Lordly and Sovereign Jurisdiction over the Saints in their particular Churches?

2 Whether the power of one Bishop or

or Pastor, by the institution of Jesus Christ, did extend to divers Churches? The judgements of many learned men are published to the World, upon these needful questions; yet I desire to assert my thoughts in this place.

*The power
of Bish[ops]
or Pastors.*

First, That ordinary Church Officers ought not, nay may not, put out a Lordly Sovereign power over the Church, or Brethren, is plain to all that will read it, *1 Pet. 5. 2, 3.*

Secondly, That ordinary Church Officers, have not any power or charge given them over diverse Churches, is plain from Scripture and Reason. When *Paul* called the Bishops together, and spake to them all present, yet he presses every one to take care of his own particular Flock, *Act. 20. 28.* If any through prejudice should seek other glosses to put upon this text, to hold their own opinions, they let goe natural reason, and deal worse with Christian souls, than they are willing to doe by their flocks of Sheep. Certainly a Shepherd that takes charge of divers flocks in several places, is very like to Rot them all. But my businels is to gather an Epitomy of the Papacy, that the rise and growth of this proud scarlet-

Note.

scarlet Whore (who rides the *Roman Empire*) may bee yet more perfectly discovered, and that the Antichrist of *Rome* may appear to bee the very Whore of *Babylon*, shadowed out in Types and Figures unto *John* in his *Revelations*.

The Gospel was no sooner preached by the Apostles, but Satan had some ministers ready to pervert the truth of it, and turn away Disciples. The Apostle *Paul* not only describes, but discovered the working of Antichrist in his time ; *Paul* said then, the Mystery of iniquity doth already work, *2 Thes. 2.7.* that is, in that very age, pride, and usurpation of false teachers, corruption of Doctrine and Discipline, grew fast on, and many were drawn off from the simplicity of the Gospel, to Idolatrous and Superstitious practices, through ignorance and blind devotion.

It cannot be denied, but that the first Bishops of the Church of Christ in *Rome*, were many of them sound in the faith, and sealed the truth of the Gospel with their bloud in Martyrdom, yet in those times Heresies, and Sects in Religion grew fast, and after

after more and more. I shall pass in silence all the first Bishops, and begin with *Elutherius* the twelfth Bishop of *Rome*.

*Elutherius
the 12 Bi-
shop of
Rome, and
dyed, Anno
191.*

Euseb.

*England
received the
christian
Faith.*

Elutherius was chosen Bishop of the Church at *Rome*, in the fifteenth year of *Antonius Verus* the Emperour, *Anno 178.* and governed that Church thirteen years; untill this time the same Doctrin, and Order in the Church which was left by the Apostles, was observed in the Church of *Rome*. In his time *England* received the Christian Faith, and when *Lucius* the British King sent to *Rome* (as a famous Christian Church) and desired *Elutherius* to send them the *Roman Lawes*, the good Bishop (not dreaming then of a Supremacy) modestly refused it, and referring of the Christians to the Books of the Old and New Testament, to gather out Lawes from thence, urged this reason; The *Roman Lawes*, and the Emperours Lawes we may ever reprove, but the Law of God wee may not ---- out of them take yee a Law, and by that Law rule your Realm of *Britain*. At this time there was a Sect followed *Marcus*, who denied the real suffering of Christ, and that there was

was no resurrection of the Flesh, and therefore lived in Adultery.

Victor succeeded *Elutherius*; In his *Victor* the time there fell a great difference be-¹³ Bishop. between the Eastern and Western Chur-
ches about the time of *Easter*, or the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Some *Euseb.* observed it upon the fourteenth day of *Murnie.* the Moon, after the Jewish Pasleover, some upon the Sunday following. Up-
on this contention many Synods of Bishops were called in all parts; and so *Victor* called a Synod at *Rome*, where he himself sate President. In this Sy-
nod at *Rome*, *Victor* took upon him to Excommunicate the Churches in *A-*
Antichrist
Asia, because they conformed not to the practice of the Western Churches; But this insolent attempt of *Victor* was stoutly opposed, and *Victor* overcome. Soon after this *Victor* dyed, when hee Anno 203 had governed twelve years, anno 203.

At this time sprung the Heresie of *Euseb.* *Artemon*, the Disciple of *Theodosius* a Tanner, who denied the Divinity of Christ.

Zephyrinus was the next Bishop of *Zepheri-*
Rome, and governed eighteen years, nus*the 14* Anno 221. In his time was *Neotus*, *Bishop.* who denied the Trinity of the Deity: *Anno 221.* *Euseb.*

He called himself *Moses*. There were also the Sect, *Melchisedechians*, who held *Melchisedech* to bee greater than Christ. Some taught also, that the Soul dyed with the Body, yet rose again at the general resurrection.

Calistus now took the Chair, and continued five years, and dyed, *Anno 226.*

Anno 216 *Urban* followed *Calistus*, and governed eight years, *Anno 234.*

Anno 234 *Pontanus* succeeded *Urban*, and continued six years, *Anno 240.*

Anterus came next to the place. It is Historied, that when the Church was met upon the death of *Pontanus*, for a new Election, a Dove settled upon the head of *Anterus*, and so the multitude cried out, *Anterus* is worthy of the Bishoprick. I repeat this as a Popish relation, yet possibly this might be one of Antichrists Miracles to deceive, which after were more frequent: But however *Anterus* entred, he held his honour but one Month, and gave way to *Fabian*.

Fabian the 19 *Bish.* *Fabian* was Bishop of *Rome*, and dyed a Martyr in the seventh Persecution, raised by the Emperour *Decius*, *Anno 254.*

Corne-

Cornelius followed Fabian, and ruled three years, Anno 257.

Cornelius the 20.

257.

Lucius, the
21 Bish.

Lucius followed Cornelius, and kept the Sea not full eight months. About this time was Novatus, who called the Sect following him Puritans. Hee refused to receive into their Fellowship again those that fell, though they shewed their repentance. He also denied second Marriages.

Stephen was chosen next Bishop of Rome, and ruled two years, Anno 260. Stephen the 22 Bish. In histime it was much controverted, Anno 260 whether Hereticks converted, or persons baptized by Hereticks, should bee again baptized.

Also in Stephens Government, some Bishops deposed in Spain and Africk, fled to Rome, and sought to bee restored by the authority of Stephen. It seems Stephen was willing to close with such an opportunity, or else in a brotherly way; the Bishop of Rome writ to the Bishops of Spain and Africk, to receive again those Bishops deposed, & the Bishops of Rome made other use of it in after times. But whether Stephen writ to command, or desire, yet the Bishops to whom Stephen did write, returned answer, That the offenders

Mystery of
iniquity.
The begin-
ning of
Romes Su-
premacy.

running to *Rome*, could not have those just Censures past upon them, reversed, &c.

Xystus
the 23 Bishop.
Anno 271
Euseb.

Xystus came next in place, and governed eleven years, *Anno 271*.

About this time the Heretic of *Novatus* was revived, and some Bishops corrupted with it.

Dionysius governed nine years, and died, *Anno 280*.

In this time were the Sect *Origeniani*: These denied Marriage, yet lived worse than Beasts, using vile ways to keep Women from conceiving with childe.

Felix the
25.
Anno 285
Euseb.
Berychianus the 26
Bish.
Caius the
27 Bishop.
Anno 300
Euseb.

Felix had the next turn, and ruled five years, *Anno 285*.

Euseb. followed *Felix*, yet governed but ten Months.

Caius then had the rule of the *Roman Church*, and continued fifteen years, *Anno 300*.

At this time the Heresie of the *Origeniani* was broached afresh by *Adamantium* a Priest in *Alexandria*, and much increased. These held there was no Resurrection; that Christ and the Holy Ghost were only Creatures; that the Souls of men were first in Heaven, and came down into bodies, &c.

Mar-

Marcellinus followed *Caius*, who in the Persecution under *Dioclesian*, denied Christ to save himself; but soon after he sorely repented his great sin, and under the same Emperour dyed a Martyr for Christ. Historians agree Sleidon, not about the time of this Bishops Government, but it is said to bee five years, Anno 305.

Though this was a sad time of persecution, yet then sprang the Heretick *Manes*, of whom came the *Maniches*. This Heretick *Manes* calld himself Christ, and chose twelve Disciples.

Eusebius followed *Marcellus*, and governed one year and seven months, Anno 307.

Miltiades next had the Ecclesiastical Chair; he was Bishop of *Rome* the 30 when Constantine the Great was Emperor, as appears by a Letter written from Constantine unto *Miltiades*, about the beginning of Constantines reign; untill this time the Bishops of *Rome* were poor and low in the world: But as Constantine affected Religion, Euseb. and greatly tended the growth of it, so he gave revenues unto Christian Churches, and especially to that of *Rome*,

Rome. I find no Chronologers setting down the time of *Miltiades* Government, but by computation, I judge hee continued six years, and dyed in the fourth year of *Constantines* reign,

Anno 313.

Anno 313

*Sylvester
the 31 Bi-
shop.*

Sylvester succeeded *Miltiades*, in the Church of *Rome*, in the time of *Constantine the Great.*

*The first
Council of
Nice.
Euseb.
Sleidan.
Socrates.*

In the time of *Sylvester*, *Arias*, or *Arrianus*, born in *Lybia*, a Priest in *Alexandria*, made great opposition against the Bishop of *Alexandria*, and bestirred himself to get Disciples; his Heresie he held was, *That the Son of God had a beginning of Essence*, &c. This grew, and spread much, and brought great trouble to the Churches; whereupon *Constantine* summoned a general Council at *Nice*: some say, *Anno 325*. some say, *326*. some *328*, &c. But in that Synod there was gathered together the chief Ministers of God, of all the Churches of *Europe*, *Africk*, and *Asia*, also *Syrians*, *Cilicians*, &c. there were present also many of the Laity. In this Council *Arrianus* was condemned, and the Creed ratified. *Sylvester* continued his government twenty years, and dyed, *Anno 333*.

Mark

Anno 333

Mark was Bishop of Rome after Syl- ^{Mark the}
vester eight months. ^{32.}

Julius followed *Mark*, and Gover- Julian the
ned fifteen years, Anno 348. Heresies ^{23 Bish.} did now spread much, especially the Anno 348
Arian Heresie; whereupon the Sons of Constantine, by consent, called the general Council of *Sardis*. This Coun- cil was summoned in the eleventh year after the death of Constantine, and from the going forth of the Procla- mation to the meeting of the Synod, ^{The gene-} was one year and six months. There ^{ral Council} met three hundred Bishops and Bre- ^{of Sardis.}
thren of the West, and but seventy six Anno 350
of the East. The occasion of this Sleidan.
Council was in behalf of *Paulus*, Bi- Socrates.
shop of Constantinople, and *Athanasius*
Bishop of Alexandria. These were de- prived of their bishopricks by the *Ar- rians*, and because these two Bishops were admitted to sit in the Council, many of the Eastern Bishops rose and departed the Synod; yet in that Coun- cil the *Nicen* Creed was confirmed, *Paulus* and *Athanasius* restored, and their accusers deposed.

It is said, *Julius* Bishop of *Rome* wri- ^{Mystery of}
ting to the Eastern Bishops, bla- ^{Iniquity.}
med them for depriving *Paulus* and *Atha-*

The first open appearance of Antichrist. *Athanasius*, in assuming that power to them that was committed to the Bishop of *Rome* by Divine command. This was like Antichrist himself, and the Popish Proctors have made great use of this, to plead it for a sufficient proof of the Popes Supremacy. But this attempt of *Julius* was condemned in the Council of *Antioch*, about *Anno 336*.

**Socrates.
Council of
Antioch.
Anno 336**

Scidans:

About this time also Monastical life began, and many idle Fopperies, Marriage was forbid, strange Garments brought up, the eating of Flesh forbid, and many perswaded to leave their Possessions.

**Liberius,
the 34.
Anno 366** *Liberius* was chosen next Bishop of *Rome*. Some Historians say well of him, some say ill, but it appears hee continued seventeen years, *Anno 366*.

The original of Episcopat jurisdiction.

By this time Supremacy had got some footing, in this manner, as the Christian Churches multiplied, Sects and Seditions grew fast, and to prevent these, the Churches near *Rome*, and other eminent Cities, were made Provinces, and consociated for Order and Government; upon this account the Bishop of *Rome* (with others) became

came Metropolitan, and chief Bishop in the Province, and called Synods.

After in a Council at *Antioch* it was *Sleidan*. ordered, That if in matters of importance the Bishops accord not, that then the Metropolitan should call some Bishops of the next Province to judge, and give definitive sentence.

Damasus followed *Liberius*, but got *Damasus* the Chair with great difficulty; the *the 35 Bishops of Rome* was now greatly increased. in wealth and pomp, and so became a Bait to ambitious spirits, and the dignity hardly obtained. In the vacancy of the *Sea, Ursinus* a Deacon of the Church made a strong Party against *Damasus*, and the Faction was so great at the Election, that the House of Prayer floated with bloud, where there were left one hundred thirty seven dead bodies.

The pride and Usurpation of the *Roman Bishops* doth plainly appear, by the several Lawes made by the Emperours to restrain them; it is very manifest by the Epistles of *Damasus*, that he claimed a Supremacy in the Sea of *Rome*, in Ecclesiastical affairs: but it seems the Bishops were ambitious also of the Civil Sword, yet by the Emperours

The Mystery of Iniquity. tours they were forbid to hear and determine offences between Person and Person, except in matters of Religion.

The peoples liberty to abuse their Pastor first denied.

Until this time the People had the Election of Bishops or Pastors, but this great privilege was taken from them by a Council held at *Laodicea*; also that Lessons should bee read between certain *Psalmes*, that the Gospel should bee read, and other Scriptures, upon the Sunday, &c. Here abominable Superstitions and Corruptions thronged fast in, which I forbear to mention.

Now were the Sect of the *Dimerites*, who denied that Christ had a Soul, &c. Also the *Massiliani*, a sort of idle Monks; thele said, The Body of Christ in the Sacrament did neither good nor harm, &c. These were also, call *Euchite*, &c.

It is said, that *Damasus* kept the Episcopal Chair eighteen years, and dyed, *Anno 384*.

**Anno 384 Sericius the 36 Bi-
shop.** *Sericius* succeeded *Damasus*; Hee is said to be the first that forbid the Marriage of Priests; now the name of Priest grew into fashion, and was the ordinary stile of all common or inferior

our Bishops. *Sericius* governed fifteen years, *Anno 399.*

Anno 399

In this age were the Heresie of *Proclianites*, who denied that Christ came in the Flesh, also the *Patriciani*, who say that God made not mans flesh, but the Devil; and therefore Murder themselves and others, to be out of the flesh.

Anastatius was chosen next Bishop *Anastatius* of *Rome*, and continued but three years, *the 37 Bi-*
Anno 402. *shop.*

Innocentius next entred the stage of *Anno 402* the *Roman Sea*, and acted the part of *Innocent* Antichrist himself. *Damasus* in an *E-*
shop. *pistle to the Bishop of Mauritania*, stiled the *Sea of Rome*, the Firmament of all Bishops, the Top of all Churches; and *Sericius* in an Epistle to the *Socrates*. *Bishop of Arragon*, said, It was not law-
ful for any Priest of the Lord to bee ignorant of the Decrees of the Sea Apostolick. And, *Innocent* would not so wrong *Peters Chair* as to let any Papal Dignity fall in him, and therefore claimed Authoritative Censures in all greater matters, to be only in the *Apostolick Sea*. This *Innocent* begged what would not bee granted for fifteen years, and ceased, *Anno 417.*

Zosimus

Zosimus
the 39 Bi.
shop.
Socrates.

The sixth
council of
Carthage.

Anno 419

Boniface
the first, the
40 Bishop.
The first
Bishop that
exercised
Secular
power.

The Bishop
forged a
Lie to get
Supremacy.

Zosimus was the Successor of *Innocent*, and strongly followed his Plea for Supremacy; He supposed, having had three Predecessors before him that had begged hard for Supremacy, he might well require it. In the first year of his Government was held the sixth Council of *Carthage*, where were assembled two hundred twenty seven Bishops; To this Council *Zosimus* sent three Legats, requiring the Bishops of *Africk* to appeal to the Sea Apostolick. But *Zosimus* obtained it not from the Council, and dyed in the second year, *Anno 419*.

Boniface the First succeeded *Zosimus*; He was also the first Bishop of *Rome*, that assumed and exercised Kingly Authority over Secular people, which he put out in banishing the *Novatians*, and seizing their estates. He pursued the claim of *Zosimus* in the Council of *Carthage*, but obtained it not; yet that I may the better discover the shamelesse impudence of the Bishop, and the working of Antichrist in this age, *Zosimus* pretended to the Council, that this Supremacy was given to the Sea of *Rome* by the Council of *Nice*; but the Bishops knowing of no

no such Canon past in that Council, sent Letters presently to the Bishops of *Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch*, desiring them to send the Acts of the *Nicene Council* sealed up. In this interim *Zosimus* dyed, and *Boniface* came to the See; but the Council finding no such Canon in the *Nicene Council*, it was not granted, and so *Boniface* only pursued it, yet saw no end of it, and dyed in the third year of his Government, *anno 422.*

Anno 422

Cælestine was chosen next to the E-
piscopal Dignity; now the Bishops of *Rome* exalted themselves exceedingly, and affected great swelling Titles. *Cælestine* blushed not to take into protection such Bishops and Priests as were justly excommunicate, and banished for Heresie and Scandal, out of *Africk* and other Countries, and took up the names of Blasphemy that these flattering Parasites put upon him, the very Titles of God himself; yea and sent out his roaring Bulls, much threatening those Churches, if they did not again receive the banished Bishops. Whereupon St. *Augustine* w^rit a tart Letter to *Cælestine*, saying, wee are threatened with a *Posse comitatus*, and

M force

August.
26. Ep/ft.

force of arms, to put the sentence of the Apostolick Sea into execution. Let not these things be so, I doe conjure thee by the bloud of Christ, and by the memory of the Apostle *Peter* (who warneth those that are set over Christian Assemblies, to be meek and humble) not to dominice with violence over your brethren. But *Cælestine* was above brotherly admonition, and beat on boldly through all opposition to establish Supremacy in the *Roman Sea*, yet after nine years deceased,

Anno 431 Anno 431.

The coun-
cil of E-
phesus.

Anno 431

In this time *Nestorius* Bishop of *Constantinople* broached his Heresie against the union of the two Natures in Christ; *Cyril* now Bishop of *Alexandria* opposed this Heretick; but to determine the Controversie, the Emperours *Valentinian* and *Theodosius* the second of the East, called the General Council of *Ephesus*, Anno 431. in which Council, *Nestorius* was condemned and banished.

Sextus the
42 Biskop.
Socrates.

Sextus came next to the Sea of *Rome*, he was accused of several Crimes laid to his Charge before the Emperour *Valentinian*, and was put to purge himself in a Synod called at *Rome*. This Bishop

Bishop kept the Sea eight years, Anno Anno 439

439.

Leo the first had the next turn, and *Leo the
43 Bishop.*
in his time hee mightily advanced the *first, the
Supremacy of the Roman Sea.*

In the Government of *Leo*, a Provincial Council was called at *Constantinople*, about *Eutiches* an Abbot, who maintained the Heresie of *Nestorius*, in which Council *Eutiches* was condemned and degraded; yet by another Council of corrupt Bishops held at *Ephesus*, *Eutiches* was again restored. But after, there was a general Council of Chalcedon, called at Chalcedon, of six hundred and thirty Bishops, to re-examine the Case of *Eutiches*; in this Council the Heresie of *Nestorius* was again damned, and *Diascorus* with other Bishops deprived, the thirteenth of Octob. Anno 453. Unto this Council *Leo* sent his Legates to accuse *Diascorus*. and the main matter of his complaint against *Diascorus*, was, that hee had rejected the Decrees of the *Roman Church*. In this Council also it was ordered, that no *Fluyalities* Clerk should bee admitted into two of *Benefices*. Churches. *forbid.*

By this time the Bishops of *Rome* had got some preheminence; and in

The first
title of
Pope given
to the Bi.
shop of
Rome,

this Council had the title of Pope. The Empire of *Rome* was now in great confusion, Enemies made invasions, and (to fulfill the Word of the Lord) *Leo* took his time to raise the Episcopal Throne, by the woeful distractions in the Civil State, the Emperour had little power, and all he could doe was to preserve himself. But now *Leo* took his opportunity to advance the Sea of *Rome*, and though hee could exercise but little Jurisdiction, yet he took upon him the Title of Pope of the *Roman Catholick Church*, and universal Bishop. Thus *Leo* continued one and twenty

Anno 460 years, *Anno 460*.

Hillary was Successor to *Leo*, of whom I find little mentioned; he had the Government six years, *Anno 466*.

Simplicius followed. *Hillary*; but the 458 i. b. now there arose much strife between the Church of *Rome*, and the Church of *Constantinople*, which should bee supream; but *Leo* Emperour of the East, gave the Supremacy to *Constantinople*, as being his royal City. *Simplicius* used his utmost endeavour to reverse the Edict of the Emperour, and dyed in pursuite of desired Supremacy,

Evar. gr.

macy, when he had ruled fifteen years,
Anno 481.

Anno 481.

Felix followed *Simplicius* in his Pa- *Felix the
pal Dignity, and in his eager pursue
for Supremacy in the Roman Chair,
but left the Work undone, and de-
parted in his ninth year of Govern-
ment, *Anno 490.**

Anno 490.

Gelasius came next to the Chair, but *Gelasius*
was a man of more modesty than ma- *the 47 Bish.*
ny that went before him: He neither
pleaded his Supremacy from the *Ni-*
cene Council, or the antient custom of *Mystery of
the Church, but held to the text, Tu Iniquit.*
es Petrus. This goeth not (said *Gela-* *Gelasius in
fius*) by Synodal Decrees, but by the *Epiſt. ad
very voyce of the Gospel. Therefore *Dardanus.*
hee spake it openly, that the Sea of
Rome might either absolve such as were
wrongfully condemned by any Coun-
cil, or condemn such as deserved it;
yet after (forgetting himself) hee
pleaded Synodal authority, saying,
The Canon hath so ordained it, that
all Churches ought to appeal to this
Sea, and not from it. Thus *Gelasius*
laboured subtilly to advance the *Ro-*
man Sea, yet held it but four years,
*Anno 494.**

Anno 494.

Anastatius

Anastatius the second followed *Ge-* *the second*
laſius *the 48.*

Iasius; To all other evils in this man, he held the Nestorian Heresie, and favoured that Party, but was taken away by the hand of Gods Justice, when Anno 476 he had governed two years, anno 496.

Symachus the 49 Bish. Upon the death of *Anostatius*, *Symachus* was set up by one Party, and Two Popes *Laurence* by another Party; at this together time, *Zeno* Emperour of the East, had sent *Theoderick* King of the Ostrogothes with an Army into *Italy*, who in two Battels overcame *Odoazer* King of *Rome*, and in the last slew him.

Theoderick now coming to *Rome*, complaint was made to him of the undue Election of *Symachus* to the See of *Rome*. To end this quarrel, *Theoderick* calls a Synod at *Rome* of the Bishops of *Italy*, who gave the Chair to *Symachus*, and banished *Laurence*. But after four years, the Party for *Laurence* brought him back again to *Rome*, and now the Faction grew from words to blowes, that much bloud was spilt, and great mischief done. At this *Theoderick* was greatly offended, deposing of them both, and made *Peter* Bishop of *Altin* Bishop of *Rome*, in the fifteenth year of *Symachus*, anno 509.

Anno 509 *Peter* continued (as some think) six

six years, and dyed, *anno 515.*

Anno 515

Hormisda was taken into the Pontifical Chair, and did much for the Papal interest. He made many Bishops his Vicars over the Western Provinces, which for honour sake was well accepted by such as looked for preminence over others. *Hormisda* Governed nine years, and dyed, *anno 524.*

Anno 524

John the first now took his turn; *John the Theoderick* sent Bishop *John Ambassla-* first the 52 dour to the Emperour *Justine*, at *Con-* *Bishop.* *stantinople*, who gave him great honour, and although hee was crowned before by the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, yet had *John* also to put on his Crown a second time. This extraordinary entertainment of *John* Bishop of *Rome*, with the Emperour, caused *Theoderick* to suspect some confederacy against him, so that when *John* returned, *Theoderick* clapt him up in Prison, and after there beheaded him, when hee had born his Honour two years and ten months, *anno 527.*

*This was
an evil O-
men to the
Emperour.*

Anno 527

There was a great division upon the next Election, and so great, that the *Sea was voyd* fifty eight dayes: but *Felix the second the 53 Bishop.* then *Theoderick* put in, and carried it

for *Felix* the second, who governed but
Anno 529 two years, *anno 529*.

Boniface the second Upon the death of *Felix* new strife arose about the Election of another Bishop; some stood for *Boniface*, and some for *Diascorus*, and neither Party would yeeld: But about eighteen days after *Diascorus* dyed, and the Dignity was left to *Boniface* the second. Great

Great strife about Elec- mischies did now arise at every Elec-
tion of Bishops. tion of a new Bishop; but to prevent this, *Boniface* called a Council, and there it was ordered, That a Successor

should bee created in the life-time of the present Bishop; and upon that order *Boniface* nominated, *Vigilius* a Deacon, for his Successor. But soon after *Boniface* grew suspicious of his Successor, and called another Synod, to whom hee accused *Vigilius* for Treason, and so voyded the nomination. The woeful troubles of these times were very great, yet the pride and avarice of the Clergie no whit abated;

Latine Ser- but to all the rest of their abominations, the Worship of God was corrupted, and their Service, or Liturgy in Latine; yet *Boniface* kept the Chair but two years, and departed, *anno*

Anno 531 531.

John

John the second succeeded Boniface John the second. Now the Bishops took the ^{second the} Titles of Holiness, Arch-Bishops, ^{55 Bishop.} Patriarks, and some of them, Popes; Justinian Emperour of the East, being newly come to the Crown, had a desire to keep fair with the Bishop of Rome (who was now grown great) the better to regain Italy, which Theoderick had got to himself ; and thereupon sent an Ambassadour to John, with a Gratulatory Epistle, as here followeth. *To the Holy John, Arch-Bishop of Rome, and Patriarch.* We will willingly that your Holiness know all matters which belong to the State Ecclesiastical, ^{took on} ^{them the} names of &c. And the same Emperour writing to the Bishop of Constantinople, gives him yet a higher stile, as thus ; *The most holy Arch-bishop of this royal City, and universal Patriarch.* We will that your Holiness know all matters which belong to the State Ecclesiastical, and we have written to the same effect to the Pope of old Rome, &c. Its beyond an Epitomy to gather up the wickednesse of these times, yet this I may not omit to insert. Some to get voyces upon Election for Bishop, promised such large bribes to Senators, and Courtiers, that ^{Sleidam:} when

when they came to bee Bishop, they sold the very Vessels of the Church to pay, &c. *John* the second ruled two

Anno 533 years, **anno 533.**

Agapete followed *John*; so soon as
the 56 Bish. he was settled, he also was sent Ambassador to *Justinian*, to *Constantinople*, while *Agapete* was there, hee presided in a Council, yet lived but one year,

Anno 534 **anno 534.**

Silverius Upon the death of *Agapete*, *Theodora*
the 57 Bish. *ens* set up *Silverius* in the Episcopacy, and by fear and force, caused many
Sleidan. Priests to subscribe to it. *Silverius* came in by force, and was thrust out by fraud; the Empresse *Theodora* being of the *Eutychian* Heresie, thought *Vigilius* (before mentioned) a fit subject for a bad design, and therefore she promised to make him Pope of *Rome*, and give seven hundred marks of Gold, if when hee was Pope hee would abrogate the Council of *Chalcedon*, and confirm the faith of *Theodosius*, *Anthymius*, and *Severus* (Heresicks of the same profession.) And withall she promised to send to *Belisarius* at *Ravena* to set him in the Sea. *Vigilius* was willing to accept the motion, and the more effectually to engage

*The plot of
a wicked
woman.*

Beli-

Belisarius in the expedition, *Vigilius* promised *Belisarius* two hundred marks for his part. *Belisarius* went presently to *Rome*, and forth-with charged the Bishop of Trealon, in holding secret intelligence with the *Gotbs* to surprize the City of *Rome*, and Letters were forged to the same purpose, as written by *Silverius*. Upon this accusation the Bishop was first clapt up in Prison, and then secretly banished. The Sea being thus voyded, the next day an Election of a Bishop was called, and *Vigilius* put into the *Roman Chair*.

Now when *Vigilius* was installed, *Belisarius* requires his Fee; but when *Vigilius* was in, hee refused to pay the money, unlesse *Belisarius* would give *Silverius* into his hand; this made a little pause, but at last *Belisarius* gave up *Silverius* to the rage of *Vigilius*, who shut him up close Prisoner, and there starved him to death. And now for his engagement to the Empresse, *Vigilius* did as much as he could; he that blushed not wilfully to break the Commandments of God to get the Episcopal Seat, made no scruple to deny the Faith of Christ. This was so grosse, that *Baronius* (the Papal Champion) was *Baronius* ashamed

*Cruel mur-
der.*

Note.
*Antichrist
confessed.
The fifth
general
Council at
Constanti-
nople.*

ashamed of him, and with open mouth, calls him a Wolf, a Thief, and Antichrist. But if Antichrist appeared so early in the *Roman Sea*, where is the Apostolical succession so much boasted on by Papists and some others amongst our selves. *Vigilius* grew hateful for his wickednesse with all good People, and was at last complained of to the Emperour, and accused in the Council at *Constantinople*, where by the Emperour and Council, *Vigilius* was deposed and banished, anno 556.

Pelagius By the power of the Emperour *Justinian*, *Pelagius* the first succeeded in the Sea of *Rome*; this offended the Bishops of *Italy*, upon which they called a Synod at *Aquilia* to consult about it; but *Pelagius* sent to them a Confession of his Faith, and so pacified them, and governed eleven years, anno 567.

*John the
third the
60 Bishop.* *John* the third followed *Pelagius*, he strongly pursued the Plea of his Predecessors for Supremacy, at home and abroad; *Pelagius* sent his Mandates to the Bishops in *France*, and *Germany*: *Wee will and command all Bishops and Priests whatsoeuer, to observe all the Decretals and Ordinances of our Predecessors in matters belonging to the Church;* and

*Mystery of
Iniquity.*

and if any shall attempt the contrary, let A sad
him know there is no place left for repen- breauning.
tance to him, &c. It John may bee
beleeved, it was now a dreadful thing
to transgresse the commands of the
Roman Church; yet these high words
did not affright the Bishops, and when
hee had continuaued twelve years he
dyed, anno 579.

Anno 579

Benedict the first took the next turn, Benedict
but in his time Narses Lieutenant of I- the first the
taly, being discontented with the ingra- 61 Bishop.
titude of the Emperor, invited the Lum-
bards into Italy, who presently came
in andlaid siege to Rome, in which time
Benedict dyed, anno 579.

Anno 579

In the same year, and during the Pelagius
same siege, Pelagius the second was the second
chosen Bishop of Rome. Rome being
now besieged, and Italy in uproars,
John Bishop of Constantinople having John Bi-
the favour of the Emperour Maurice, shop of Con-
got the Title of Universal Bishop, and stantinople
called a Council at Constantinople, anno was first
580. but the siege of the Lumbards be- Universal
ing now raised from the walls of Rome Bishop.
by violence of weather, Pelagius sent
presently to the Council at Constantino-
ple, and charged the Bishops to break
up, being no Council, but a Conven-
ticle

*The pride
of Pelagius*

ticle without him, and also that if they did not forth-with depart, they should be Excommunicate by the Sea Apostolick. And further, *Pelagius* forbids them to acknowledge *John* Universal Bishop, for says he, If the chief Patriarch (meaning himself) should be called Universal, by that prophane Title, the name of Patriarch would be taken from all other Bishops; but God forbid that it should ever fall into the heart of a Christian to assume to himself that, whereby the honour of his Brethren may be abased. And consider my Brethren what is like to ensue. He cometh neer unto him of whom it is written, This is he which is King over all the Children of Pride, and so *John* went about to attribute to himself, that which was only due to Christ, &c. Thus *Pelagius* preach a pithy Lecture, but fought only with words, and *John* mattered not such windy weapons; *Pelagius* continued ten years, and left the Chair of *Rome* to

Anno 590 *Gregory* the first, *anno 590*.

Gregory the first, surnamed the Great, took up the Weapons against *John* of Constantinople, but *John* being backed by the Emperour *Maurice*, stood

*the first the
63 Bishop.*

stood stiffly to uphold his new Title ;
and the Emperour (further) in favour
of *John*, writ his Letters to *Gregory*,
and commanded him to keep peace.
This greatly troubled *Gregory*, and
thereupon he writ Letters to the Em-
perour, and the Empresse. To the Em-
perour he wrote thus : *All those who
have read the Gospel, know well what the
Lord said to Peter, &c.* The care and
primacy of the whole Church was
committed to him, yet behold my Fel-
low Priest, *John*, seeketh to bee called
the Universel Bishop ? I am now for-
ced to cry, Oh the times, oh the man-
ners of men ! *Europe* is now exposed
for a prey to the *Barbarians*, and yet
the Priests who should lye down in the
dust, weeping and rolling themselves
in ashes, seek after names of vanity , and
boast in their new-found prophane
titles, &c. And *Gregory* to the Empress,
thus ; *Maurice indeed hath done like a
godly man, and a religious Prince, to
command due observance to men of the
Church : But farre bee it that your time
should bee defiled by the exalting of one Antiechrist
man above others, neither let it ever be described.*
*said, that you gave way to that crooked
name of Universal. By this Arrogancy
and*

and Pride, whas doth it else portend, but that the time of Antichrist is now at hand, in that (hee) imitates Lucifer, who making light of that happinesse he possessed with others, would needs aspire to a singularity above the rest, lost all, &c. I should exceed my bounds to follow *Gregory* in his invectives against *John of Constantinople*, for getting Supremacy before him; and while *John* delighted himself in his new title, *Gregory*

The title of Servant of the Servants of God. But in *Gregory's* time the Emperour *Maurice* grew into hatred of the Souldiers, and fearing the conspiracy of *Phocas*, *Maurice* fled to *Chalcedon*; *Phocas* heading the Mutineers, was by them proclaimed Emperour, and after the solemnity he pursued *Maurice*, where he first in

a barbarous manner killed his Wife and Children before his face, and then murdered him. Notwithstanding all this bloody cruelty of *Phocas*, *Gregory* writ abominable flattering Letters to him, and his new Empresse, of which I must give you a taste. *Gregory* begins his Epistle thus to *Phocas*: *Glory bee to God on high, which changeth times, and translateth Kingdoms, who sometimes in his*

*The mur-
der of the
Emperour.*

*Gregories
Hypocrisie
discovered.*

his Justice sendeth Princes to afflict his people, and at other times in his Mercy those that lift them up again; for which cause we rejoice that thou art come to the Empire, let the Heavens rejoice, and the Earth leap for joy, and let all the people be glad thereof, &c. but in the conclusion, *Gregory* prayes, that the Emperour would take the Church of *Rome* into protection, and bee mindful of *Tu es Petrus*, assuring of him, that for his re-quital St. *Peter* would take him and his Empresse into protection, and keep him in the Empire. Now you have the bottome of *Gregories* heart opened, and his Hypoctisie fully brought to light; but he soon dyed, and saw not the accomplishment of his desires, anno 605. Anno 605

Sabinian followed *Gregory*, but dyed *Sabinian* quickly.

Boniface the third now had the *Roman* Sea, and all things concurring to accomplish the old design, and especially *the third* (to fulfill the Word of God) it so hapned, that *Phocas* was left by *Cyriac* ^{the first} *patriarch of Constantinople*, and was hated by all good people for his bloody cruelty, that the Empire was sore shaken, and *Italy* ready to revolt. *Phocas* now being in great straits, and

N

not

not knowing how to keep all quiet : In this nick of time *Boniface* offered his service to *Phocas*, which was so well accepted, that he conferred this Honour upon the Church of *Rome*, that Shee should be the head of all other Churches, and the Bishop of *Rome* to be called, the Sovereign and Universal Bishop. *Boniface* now got the desired primacy, and brought in the Antichrist, yet continued but eight months, and dyed, *Anno 607*.

Boniface the fourth succeeded, and governed six years, *Anno 613*.

Dens-dedit came next to the Sea, and governed three years, *Anno 616*.

Boniface the fifth now took his turn ; *the fifth the* these times were troublesome, and *fourth Pope*. these Popes found much opposition, but to all the rest they did greatly corrupt the Worship of God, and in a *Prayers for the dead, &c.* little time, they brought in Prayers for the dead, Invocation of Saints, the Liturgy in a strange Language, and abundance of Jewish and Heathenish Ceremonies. This Pope continued five years, *Anno 621*.

Honorius *the first the fifth Pope.*

Honorius the first came next to the Papal Dignity ; but though the name and title of universal Bishop was given

to the Sea of Rome, yet Papal Jurisdiction was much resisted by the Bishops.

Honorius hoping to subje^t the Bishops, ^{The Pope's policy to subject the Bishops.} sided with Adolwaldus fifth King of the Lombards, who raised an Army against them, but the Bishops had the better in that Battel, and Honorius carried not his design at that time. To give a demonstration that infallibility was not yet tied to Peters Chair, Pope Honorius fell into the Heresie of the Monothelites, and denied two Natures, and two Wills in Christ. For this Heresie hee ^{The cause of Toledo con-} was condemned in the fourth Council ^{cil of To-} of Toledo by 289 Bishops. Also in this Council it was decreed, That the Book ^{denied the Pope.} of the Revelation should bee read in time of Masse, that all men might the better know, and arm themselves against Antichrist, who gave life to the Beast, the Roman Empire. This Pope was said to rule 13 years, anno 634.

Anno 634

Severinus the first came next to rule; Severinus as yet the Pope was under the jurisdiction of the Emperour, and every Pope confirmed by the Exarch for the Emperour, lying at Ravenna. Upon the election of Severinus, the Exarch made him stay a year and half for confirmation, and hee lived but half a year.

N 2 more,

Anno 636 more, and dyed, anno 636.

Boniface the 7 Pope. Boniface the sixth succeeded Severinus, and ruled two years, anno 638.

Theodore the first the 8 Pope. Theodore the first had the Papal seat; he strongly pursued the claim of Jurisdiction over the Bishops, but was stoutly denied it; yet *Victor* Bishop of

Carthage gave him this Title, studded with Blasphemy; *To the most blessed Lord, and our Honourable Holy Brother, Pope Theodore, &c.* Theodore had the

Anno 643 Sea five years, and dyed, anno 643.

Martin the first the 9 Pope. Martin the first followed Theodore; he was a great undertaker, and thought to carry great things; but assuming too much upon the Bishops of the East, the Emperour *Constans* gave a check to his ambition, who caused him to be brought Prisoner to *Constantinople*, where he dyed in banishment, when he had kept Peters Chair eight years,

Anno 651 anno 651.

Eugenius the 10 Pope. Eugenius succeeded Martin; but in his time divers Councils were held without his privity, and hee could not help it. He governed two years and

Anno 653 dyed, anno 653.

Vitalion the 11 Pope. Vitalion had the Government, and not inferior to any of his Predecessors for a high mind; *John* Bishop of *Lam-*

pean

peons being condemned by a Synod under *Paul* Arch-bishop of *Candia*, *John* appealed to the Bishop of *Rome*, who retracted the sentence of the Synod, and absolved him; but *John* was still kept out of his See. At this time also the Arch-bishop of *Ravenna* (under the Popes nose) rejected the Supremacy of *Rome*. But the Pope being repulsed in all the Countries about him, purposed to seek honour in places further remote. It is laid, about this time *Austine* the Monk was sent into *England*, but instead of spreading the Gospel, and converting souls, they here broached their Popish Fopperies; the Latine *Altars, Or-*
Service, Organs, Altars, Tapers, &c. gans, Ta-
were brought into England. The Popes Agents
also stirred ignorantly devout
Princes to inforce their Subjects to use
and practise this way of feigned Wor-
ship, and the better to advance the main
design, as the Agents found ambitious
men thirsting for preheminence above
their brethren, these were taken into
favour, and honoured with preferment.
But the issue was, by these means to
bring in the Pope, and transferre Cau-
*ses to *Rome*. *Vitalis* bare rule 15 years,*
and dyed, anno 668.

Anno 668

N 3

Adeo;

Note.

Adeodate the twelfth Pope. **The Pope Excommunicated by the Bishop of Raven-**na followed **Vitellius** : the Arch-Bishop of Ravenna coming to that See, refused to bee Consecrated by the Pope of Rome ; and for that offence **Adeodate** Excommunicated the Arch-bishop; and the Arch-bishop paid him in his own coyn, and excommunicated the Pope of Rome : and this was all the Pope yet got. This Pope kept the Sea five years, anno 675.

Anno 675

Domnus the 13 Pope came next to the Pontifical Throne ; he continued to fight the Papal Combate for desired Supremany, and what by power, and what by policy, he at last subjected the Arch-bishop of Ravenna to Peters Chair; anno 680. **Domnus** rejoiced in this addition, and lived two years after it, anno 682.

Anno 682
Agnho, the 14 Pope.

Agatho next took Peters pretended Chair, and being lift up in **Domnus** his uniting Ravenna to the Roman Sea, hee openly pronounced, That all Decrees made by the Sea-Apostolick, ought to be received, as if they had proceeded from St. Peters own mouth. But the pride of the Prelate laid not here, but writing to the Bishops, he stiled himself, Head of all the Churches : and in a Letter to the Emperour, he blushed not to say, That unto that day the Church of Rome

The Popes
Lye.

Rome had never been stained with any Error, neither would be, by vertue of that promise made heretofore by our Saviour to Peter. Agatho kept his happy place but two years, anno 684.

Anno 684

Leo the second held the Apostolick Sea but ten months.

Leo the second 15.

Benedict the second followed Leo; in his time he obtained of the Emperour, That hee who should bee elected Pope by the Clergie, People, and Souldiers, should have all the power at Rome, and rours Panot seek to the Emperour for confirmation. This was no small step to lift up the Dignity and Tyranny of the Roman Sea, into the Imperial Throne, but Benedict lived not out the year.

John the fifth was chosen according to the new establishment, but dyed quickly, anno 687.

John the fifth the 17 Pope.

Anno 687

Upon the death of John, there fell a division about the election, the Clergie chose Peter, the Army chose Theodore; the contention was great, and neither Party would yeeld; but at last they all pitched upon Conon, a third person, and he was made Pope, yet liyed but eleven months, anno 688.

Anno 688

While Conon was yet sick, Paschal an Arch-Deacon, made a Party for Sergius the 19 Pope him,

him, and promised large monies for Voyces : but at the Election there were many stood for *Theodore*, and some for *Paschal*. The division was great, and so lasted for two months ; and to prevent bloud and mischief, they took *Sergius* a poor Priest out of the throng, and made him Pope. When *Sergius* was lift up to this high Dignity, hee had now the spirit of a Pope, so that when the Emperour *Justinian* sent to him the Books of the general Councils to subscribe to them, *Sergius* denied it. Hereupon the Emperour was justly displeased, and sent to apprehend him ; but *Sergius* so plaid his Game, that by the help of the Souldiery he kept his Chair, and slighted the Emperor, & continued his government 13 years, *anno 701*.

Anno 701
John the
sixth be
20 Pope.

*General
Councils*,
- re-
jected by
the Pope.

Anno 704
John the
seventh the
21 Pope.

John the sixth followed *Sergius* ; he still sought to promote the Papal Dignity, as not having what was aimed at. The better to perswade *John* to subscribe the General Councils, *Justinian* sent to him a Confession of his Faith ; but *John* also refused it, and gave this reason, Because of certain Articles in them which were contrary to the Church of *Rome*. This Pope ruled three years, *anno 704*.

John the seventh took the next turn,

but by this time, the Popes of *Rome* began to grow great in the world, and did cause others to know it. The Eastern Empire was now brought low by the *Lumbards* in the West, and the *Saracens* in the East, that the Emperour was constrained quietly to put up all affronts from the Pope, and speak him fair too. It is said also, that *Aripert* The Dona- King of the *Lumbards*, to keep *John* on tion of A- his part, gave to the Sea of *Rome* the ripart. *Cottian Alpes*, *Anno 705.* yet *John* kept the Sea but three years, *Anno 707.*

Anno 707

Zosimus the second came next to the *Zosimus*. Papal Dignity, yet held it so little time, the 2² Pope, that some Historians pass him by without naming.

Constan-
tine the 2³
Pope.

Constantine followed next, but did improve his time above many his Predecessors. Upon offence given by the Patriarch of *Constantinople* to the Emperour, he sent the Patriarch prisoner to *Rome*, thinking thereby the more to please the Pope, *Anno 708.* as yet the Emperours Exarchs at *Ravenna* kept the Pope under that he could not work his will : but in this Popes time, the Souldiers conspired against *Justinian*, slew him, and made *Philipicus Bardanes* Emperour. By this means the Eastern the Pope.

Image-
worship in-
joined by
the Pope.

stern Empire was brought near to ruine, and a door was opened for the second Beast to enter ; *Philippicus* coming thus to the Empire, thought to doe some eminent act to please the good people, and so made an Edict, That all Images should bee puld down in the Churches ; upon this, the Pope took occasion to cast off the Emperor, pronounced him an Heretick, and forbade the people of *Rome* to receive the Emperours Commands, his Image on their Coyn, or mention him in their Service. This was not so much an Excommunication, as a final Deposition of the Emperour, and soon after hee had his eyes put out, and thrust out of the Empire. This was the first Pope that proceeded so high against the Emperours, and this doth sufficiently evidence, that the Antichrist is now come, and hath taken his Throne. All this was accomplished by *Constantine*, who governed

*The occasion
the Pope
took to re-
ject the
Emperour,
and set up
himself.*

*The woful
end of an
Emperour.*

*Antichrist
comes.*

Anno 714

*Gregory
the second
the 24 Pope*

*Gregory &
Conjurer.*

Anno 714.

Gregory the second succeeded *Constantine*, and was not inferior to any that went before him, in Pride, Policy, or Tyranny. It is said, that this Pope was so expert in Conjuring, that he was called *Gregory* the Diabolist. At this time

Leo

Leo Isaurius General of the Emperours Army, put down *Theodosius* from government, and set up himself Emperour, and having a little respit from the Saracens, he renewed the Edict of the former Emperour against Images; and hoped to maintain it in Italy. But *Treachery* Gregory called in the *Lumbards*, and by *and blood* their help routed the Emperours Army; now *Gregory* and the *Lumbards* shared *Italy*, and by this means a huge Dominion was added to the Church. Though the *Lumbards* had done the Pope great service in this expedition, yet *Gregory* casts how to clear *Italy* to the Sea of *Rome*. It seems the Pope feared a compliance of the *Lumbards*, with *Charls Martil* of *France*, who now grew great: and to engage him for the Church, *Gregory* sent an Ambassador to *Charls*, with a present of the *the Keys of the Holy Sepulcher, and St. Peters Chain.* These unheard of Relicks were greatly accepted, and *Charls Martil* ratified an accord with the Pope. *Gregory* did this for the Sea, and after he had ruled seventeen years departed, Anno 731.

Gregory the third succeeded *Gregory* the first; Hee Decreed in a Synod, That

Anno 731

*Gregory
the third,
the 25 Pope*

That whosoever would not doe religi-
ous honour unto Images, should bee
cut off from the Body and Bloud of
Christ, and the unity of the whole
Church. At this time *Thrasamond* Duke
of *Spoletto*, intending to revolt from
Luitprand King of the *Lumbards*, he fell
in with *Gregory*, and to ingage the
Church on his Party, *Thrasamond* deli-
vered into the Popes hand some strong
Holds which he had kept for the *Lum-
bards*, and upon this ground the King
of *Lumbards* raised an Army, and came
against the Duke, and worsted him in
that Battel. The Duke fled to *Rome*, and
the King demanded him of the Pope,
but the Pope refused to deliver him,
& thereupon he laid siege to *Rome*. *Gre-
gory* was now sore puzzled, and sent for
Charls Martil to interpose; upon the
perwasion of *Charls*, the King of *Lum-
bards* raised his siege, and returned in-
to *Pavia*, and in that year *Gregory* dy-
ed, when he had ruled ten years, *Anno*

Anno 741.

Zachary next took place, and carried
the 26 Pope on the main design stoudly, and now an
opportunity was offered to compleat
the work. *Pipin*, Master of the Kings
House to *Childrick* King of *France*,
had

had a great desire to get into the throne, yet had some scruples how to be absolved from his Oath ; but in a little time *Pipin* was informed that the Pope had the power of Christ and St. Peter, and could doe all things. *Pipin* dispatches away Ambassadours to Pope *Zachary* about the businesse. At first the Pope made a pause, and thought the attempt vile, but considering of what advantage this might be to the *Roman* Sea, he put on impudence, and exercised all his power. *Zachary* deposed *Childrick*, abolished the *French* people from their Allegiance, and gave the Kingdom to *Pipin*. This was such an ingagement upon *Pipin*, that hee must not refuse the commands of his new Father the Pope, and as a requital to *Zachary*, *Pipin* drove the *Lumbards* out of *Italy*, and gave the whole Dominion to the Church of *Rome*. This Booty did so please *Zachary*, that in token of thankfulness, he confirmed *Pipin* in the Kingdom of *France*, & gave him the title of most Christian King ; and to answer this new kindness, *Pipin* prostrated himself, kist the Popes feet, and sware Fealty to him. Thus you have the advance of Antichrist, and the engagements of the *French* Crown to Peters Chair.

*The King
of France
deposed by
the Pope,
and the
Kingdom
given to
Pipin.*

*Anno 750
The Pope
and Pipin
court each
other.,*

*The ori-
ginal of
kissing the
Popes Toe,*

I need not seek further for the discovery of that Man of Sin, that Son of Perdition spoken of by the Prophets and Apostles, nor need any a sharp sight to discern him sitting in the Sea of *Rome*. Now was that word of the Lord perfectly fulfilled spoken by the Prophets and Apostles, who described the Antichrist by several marks, some of

Prov. 8. 15 which I will here observe. These are the
P/dl. 75. 7 Prerogative Royal of God Almighty,
Mat. 2. 7 to dispose of Kingdoms, and pardon Sin ; so that he who shall assume these out of the Hand of God, is the Anti-christ, as described at large by the Apostle *Paul* ; and both these Pope *Zachary* took upon him at this time, when he absolved *Pipin*, and the *French* people from their Allegiance to *Childrick* King of *France*, and when hee deposed *Childrick*, & set the Crown upon *Pipin*. I might give the particular Characters the Holy Ghost hath set upon Anti-christ, and shew how clearly they are fulfilled in the Popes of *Rome*, above any other order of men in the world, but this would swell my Discourse too much ; neither doe I need to go further than what I have here noted, for though some Emperours have deposed Kings, and

and disposed of their Kingdoms, yet Emperours have not taken upon them to absolve from Oathes, & pardon Sin; though some Priests have taken upon them to pardon sin, yet they have not taken upon them power to dispose of Kingdoms; these only have been assumed by the Popes of *Rome*, and so the Pope is the Antichrist. I have now attained my end in this Epitomy, to wit, to discover the Antichrist, and therefore will not detain the Reader with any farther relation of this abominable, blasphemous Beast, yet these two things in general I may not passe, which evidence the Popes Pride, and fulfill the Word of God.

*The Pope is
the Antic.
christ.*

First, when *Zachary* had brought about that design which had been so long in hatching, hee was cloathed in his Pontifical Robes, and caused himself to bee carried in Triumph upon mens shoulders, to the Church of St. *Lateran*. He appointed Lettanyes to bee said in every Church of *Rome*; He also caused the Sculls of the Apostles (if you can beleevve it) and other like Reliques to be openly shewed, which were not before; and from this time the Popes of *Rome* have been carried upon mens shoulders.

Sc-

Secondly, this is considerable, the unsatisfied ambition of the Popes ceased not till they had perfectly enslaved the *Roman Empire*, to make good that Word of the Lord spoken by the Apostle *John*, *I saw a Woman sit upon a scarlet-coloured Beast, full of Names of Blasphemy, &c.* At the first the Bishops of *Rome* contended only for a priority of place in Councils; then for Jurisdiction over the Bishops of their Province, but after they took upon them to call Councils, to depose and translate Emperours and Kings at their pleasure; so that while they bare the Title of Christ's Vicars, they blushed not to assume the Prerogatives of God Almighty, and put upon their heads a Triple Crown, as King of Heaven, Earth, and Hell. All these things are published at large, both by Protestant and Popish Writers, to whom I referrre those who desire a fuller relation in the particulars.

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